

'RACE MURDER' HUMBUG



*Stephen Lawrence (black):
killed by Whites for motive
unknown; made martyr in
massive publicity campaign
by 'anti-racists'*



*Michael Dooher (white):
beaten to death by Asian
gang — for racial motive,
according to police; 'anti-
racists' don't want to know*

(SEE PAGE 17)

Nationalist Comment

WHAT WE THINK

on the month's news.

Ulster: the unreal peace

Starry-eyed dreamers who gurgled with joy when the IRA agreed to a cease-fire over Northern Ireland last year have lately been getting fretful. They have every reason to be. The so-called Ulster 'peace process' now looks like floundering as the IRA flatly refuses to hand over any of its weapons — a condition which up to now has been a *sine qua non* of the process continuing. This is despite a grovelling, and for Britain humiliating, offer by the Government that such a handover could be made to an international body, which would supervise the decommissioning of the weapons, rather than to our own security forces — as would be right and proper. This offer has been all part of the ridiculous pretence that the Northern Ireland troubles are an international issue rather than a British domestic one.

Of course, the supposition that the IRA would voluntarily surrender its arsenal of murder was ludicrous from the word go. It was all part of the world of make-believe which people of 'liberal' disposition persist

in inhabiting when unpleasant facts demand to be addressed and the stomach for that task just is not present. The unpleasant fact about the Northern Ireland conflict is that there just isn't any 'solution' to it other than the victory by one side in that conflict over the other; and that means the necessity for further violence until such a victory has been won. This was what has made the whole 'peace' process a pitiful charade. There should be no lamentations if the charade is now coming to an end; rather should we be grateful that matters are now returning to the realm of reality — because the sooner reality is confronted the sooner real peace might be achieved by the only practical method possible: the extermination of the IRA by the British security forces by all means necessary.

The best choice

When we heard that the long-standing leader of the Ulster Unionist Party, James Molyneux, was going to retire, thus necessitating the election of a successor, we believed that the best choice was Mr. David Trimble. It was therefore with some satisfaction, albeit a cautious satisfaction, that we heard that Mr. Trimble had in fact been chosen.

Of all the more articulate spokesman for the Unionist cause in Northern Ireland in recent years, David Trimble has seemed to us the one most firm and uncompromising in his commitment to the Union and the most honest and realistic in his attitude towards the problems of bringing the Ulster conflict to an end. Of course, Ulster Unionists, like all other politicians engaged in the process of power, have to put on a certain facade which involves saying rather less than they feel and gearing their public statements to the mood of media-created mass-opinion. The business also involves

paying lip-service to and taking part in certain processes of politics they know to be a nonsense — if only to affirm their credentials as 'reasonable men', a necessary act when their sworn enemies are doing just the same thing.

Nevertheless, our observation has been that the Ulster Unionist leadership in recent times has been taking this practice rather too far, and by 'playing along' with Government schemes for involving the Irish Republic in a British internal affair it has lent a certain respectability and credibility to those schemes which they ill-deserve. If Mr. Trimble's election means a cessation, or at the very least a diminution, of this tendency, that is to be welcomed.

Just two little things trouble us, however. The new Unionist leader, on gaining office, made a statement to the media that he was prepared to meet the Prime Minister of the Irish Republic for talks at any time. Is this no more than a case of Mr. Trimble doing what his predecessors have felt obliged to do: just going through the motions? Or does he actually really believe that it is the business of Eire to be involved and of Unionists to involve her?

The other troublesome thought is of the relatively mild reaction of the mass media to Mr. Trimble's election. If they haven't exactly welcomed it, neither have they condemned it with the vituperation that might have been expected of a media traditionally hostile to genuine hard-line Unionism in Northern Ireland.

Is Mr. Trimble not quite what he seems? Or are the media changing? Perhaps in the coming months we shall see.

Chunnel in trouble

It may not have escaped the notice of readers that the Channel Tunnel, since it opened not so very long ago, has been in



THE CHANNEL TUNNEL
Another South Sea Bubble?

considerable financial difficulties. Last month it was announced that the debt-laden tunnel had won a reprieve from banks to whom it owed £8 billion.

The owners, Eurotunnel, it is reported, is locked in a bitter price war with ferry companies, and simply isn't getting the

Spearhead

No. 320 OCTOBER 1995
c/o PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW
Editor: John Tyndall

Spearhead exists to reflect a cross-section of contemporary British Nationalist opinion. It is privately published by its Editor and is independent of all political parties and groups.

Unless it is specifically stated otherwise, the views expressed in signed articles or letters in *Spearhead* are the sole responsibility of their writers and do not necessarily represent the views of the editor or the policies of any political organisation that *Spearhead* may support editorially.

The appearance of an advertisement in *Spearhead* does not necessarily indicate that the Editor has any knowledge of, interest in or support for the product, service, organisation or function being advertised.

Spearhead welcomes enquiries from prospective advertisers, to whom rates will be sent on request. Advertising matter, accompanied by pre-payment, must be submitted at least one month prior to the publishing date (normally the first day of the month) of the issue for which the advertisement is intended. The Editor reserves the right to refuse to publish advertisements submitted.

The Editor is pleased to receive from readers manuscripts for articles for possible publication, which should not normally be longer than 1,250 words unless specifically pre-arranged with the Editor, and should be typed in double spacing. No payment is made for articles published, which become *Spearhead* copyright unless the writers specifically request otherwise at the time they submit their manuscripts. The Editor reserves the right to shorten or otherwise amend articles submitted for publication should he deem this necessary.

Those wishing to reprint *Spearhead* articles should ensure when doing so to give public acknowledgement to both the writer and to *Spearhead*, and to include in the acknowledgement the full name and address of the magazine.

customers it needs to be able to meet the £2 million-a-day loan repayments that are its liability. In the *Daily Mail* of September 15th it was reported that...

"... shareholders may ultimately be asked to pay a large part of the cost of bailing the company out. Analysts believe Euro-tunnel would have been unable to continue into the autumn without an agreement from its 225 banks."

The report later went on to say:-

"Eurotunnel's banks had faced the choice of closing the company, putting in a receiver and new management, or allowing it a temporary delay in meeting crippling interest bills."

"When the suspension period ends in the spring of 1997, Eurotunnel shareholders could be asked to give up some of their equity to satisfy the bankers..."

All this could have been predicted from the beginning of the Channel Tunnel project, and it would not have needed a business genius to do the predicting. Way back in the early days of the Chunnel we forecast that it would turn out to be one gigantic white elephant, and that the idea was nothing more than a political stunt, conceived with a view to providing some physical symbol of Britain's being joined to Europe.

In pursuit of that symbol, the Thatcher Government and the Major Government following it used all the full weight of the propaganda machinery at their disposal to persuade people to invest in the Chunnel project. Billions were raised by this process. Now there seems every likelihood, either that these investors are not going to get the return on their money they were promised, or that the British taxpayer (and the French one as well) are going to have to foot the bill for a huge rescue operation.

It could well turn out that the Channel Tunnel will prove to be a latter-day South Sea bubble. In that event it would be easy to sympathise with the disappointed investors — except when one is reminded that people who believe what they are told by modern-day Tory Governments deserve whatever comes to them.

Stating the obvious

The first ever four-minute miler, Dr. (and now Sir) Roger Bannister, last month said that Negroes are genetically superior to Whites when it comes to certain types of athletic performance, especially sprinting.

The Doctor, a neurologist and Chairman of the Government Committee on Sport in Universities, was speaking to the British Association for the Advancement of Science in Newcastle. He spoke of the possible causes of this superiority being different muscle composition, more lean tissue and different tendon lengths, also a better power-to-weight ratio due to the relative lack of subcutaneous fatty insulating tissue in the skin.

Sir Roger was of course pointing out a fact that should be obvious to everyone —

Olympic and other international 100 metres finals are today virtually a black monopoly, and it is many decades since a white athlete won an Olympic 100 metres gold, apart from Britain's Alan Wells in Moscow in 1980, when the United States and its Blacks were not competing due to a boycott sparked by the war in Afghanistan.

Sir Roger, in explaining his thesis, said that:-

"As a scientist rather than a sociologist I am prepared to risk political incorrectness by drawing attention to the seemingly obvious but under-stressed fact that black sprinters, and black athletes in general, all seem to have certain anatomical advantages."

Politically incorrect or not, Sir Roger's remarks have not so far drawn any particularly withering fire from the zealots of PC, but the editor of the ultra-liberal *Independent* did feel constrained to write a quite absurdly pompous leader on the subject the next day (September 14th). It began by saying of Bannister that "a small minority will resist his conclusion because they wish to believe in white physical superiority. But evidence has been stacking up against them for some time." If there is such a minority, we have never heard of it, for 'racism' of the kind of which this magazine and the BNP are accused — and to which we unashamedly plead guilty — has never had anything to do with theories about physical prowess but is concerned solely with attributes of intellect, character and cultural capacity. But let *The Independent* continue:-

"Others will have different qualms, feeling that this is a subject better not raised at all. Discussions about human performance, whether physical or intellectual, based on racial generalisations are easier to make than they are to prove. Put in the wrong way, such theses can do great damage. Once you start saying black people are genetically inclined to athleticism, what next? Is Sir Roger also inadvertently backing *The Bell Curve*'s case that black people are also genetically disposed to being less intelligent than white people?"

The latter question is of course a decidedly silly one because no-one can ever know what anyone is backing 'inadvertently' — it is a matter of individual interpretation, which in turn rests on individual bias. And of course racial generalisations, like any others, are "easier to make than they are to prove." That, however, is evading the issue. A statement about the genetic superiority of black sprinters, when backed up by the evidence of performance in athletic competition that is available to anyone who cares to look at it, is as near to conclusive proof as anything is ever likely to get. It can of course also be called a 'generalisation' in as much as it is always possible to find some white men who can run 100 metres faster than some black men. But that is to miss the point, which here is about ability as demonstrated by averages as well as by the results achieved by the champions.

"Put in the wrong way, these theses can

do great damage," says *The Independent*. Well, to this we can only reply that if such theses are true and correct, and if furthermore they concern an issue of very great importance to society over which it is imperative to reach the right conclusions, any 'damage' resulting from arriving at the truth is as nothing compared with the damage in not reaching the truth. Here of course *The Independent* becomes pretty frank in declaring its interest. "Once," it says, "you start saying black people are genetically inclined to athleticism, what next?" What next indeed! The paper's leader answers its own question by referring to *The Bell Curve* and white intellectual superiority. That of course is just what such a paper, and the arrogant *élite* which it serves, would rather people should not talk about.

Sir Roger Bannister has certainly set the cat among the pigeons, and that deeply disturbs the kind of folk who write in, and read, *The Independent*. If it is permissible to state in the open that Blacks are, in certain forms of athletic performance, genetically superior to Whites, how can it possibly not be permissible to state in the open (correctly or not) that Whites are, in certain forms of intellectual endeavour, genetically superior to Blacks? Yet today the latter is scarcely possible because it renders one open to the risk of prosecution under the laws governing 'race hatred', while the former is quite possible because it apparently falls outside the purview of those same laws.

Maybe though, some intrepid soul among the ranks of those people who, like Sir Roger Bannister, are famous enough to be assured that their statements are publicly reported, will face this risk and say the unsayable. That, no doubt, is what *The Independent* is so frightened about!

No British champion

Before we leave the subject of black sporting prowess, it might be opportune to say a word about Frank Bruno's recent capture of the world heavyweight boxing championship. It was of course wholly predictable that the mass media would make this the occasion for a thoroughly *ersatz* bout of national rejoicing, complete with a triumphal tour through London's centre on the top of a bus — all energetically promoted by newspapers and television. "A British world heavyweight champion at last!" screamed TV commentators not normally noted for their outbursts of patriotism and flag-waving. "Arise Sir Frank," said one paper in a headline juxtaposed with a Monty Python-style photo collage featuring the dusky Mr. Bruno kneeling before the Queen — no doubt in anticipation of a call to Buckingham Palace which very likely will come if Her Majesty's advisers act true to form.

What was interesting was how little really spontaneous celebration there was that greeted Bruno's win. Since Cornishman Bob Fitzsimmons won the world heavyweight

Contd. overleaf

WHAT WE THINK

(Contd. from prev. page)

crown back in 1897, there has not been a British champion, and there must be millions of sporting enthusiasts in this country who would dearly love to see one. What is this longing but simply a sense of frustrated national pride? But 'liberals' in the media, when they condescend to allow national pride at all, seem incapable of recognising that its primary ingredient is a pride of race. When ordinary British people take pride in the achievement of one of their compatriots, they are thinking about someone of genuine British stock, i.e. English, Scottish, Welsh or Northern Irish (or, if you really want to be particular, Cornish). They are not thinking of an ethnic West Indian whose parents just happened to have been living in South West London when he was born.

We do not want to diminish Bruno's win as an individual accomplishment (though boxing experts will claim, perhaps rightly, that his world title means little in the rigged set-up of the modern fight game). The accomplishment, however, is not and cannot be a British one. So let's put the flags away until another time when, perhaps, a genuine Briton becomes champ. Then will be the time to wave them and to cheer.

Now it's sergeant-majoreesses

In an age in which political correctness is running riot, no kind of nuttiness or insanity should any longer surprise us. It was therefore with something of a sense of the inevitable that we opened a newspaper last month and saw a picture of a young lady — and not a bad looking one at that — decked out in a military combat uniform with a swagger stick tucked under her right arm and her mouth wide open bawling out orders of drill on a parade ground to a squad of young army cadets, nearly all male.

It happened at, of all places, Wellington College, the public school which, possibly more than any other, has a rich military tradition and a long-standing link with the regular army, to which throughout its history it has supplied a great many outstanding officers. One might have thought that those in charge at the college would have the good sense and character to resist this kind of idiocy. But no! It seems that no institution in our country is immune to it. The young lady in question was 17-year-old Jenny Leckenby. She had had experience in the army cadet force at Windsor, and this convinced teachers at Wellington that she would be a suitable choice for appointment as Regimental Sergeant Major at that school. So there!

There will of course be many who will applaud such a development, but we are not among them. We have already spoken previously in these columns, and will no doubt do so again, about the absurdity of the idea that men and women are fitted to



NOT EXACTLY FEARSOME
This is Regimental Sergeant Major Leckenby, as she drills cadets at Wellington College. Will the time come when she graduates to that role in the Coldstream Guards?

play equal roles in the armed services. This absurdity is simply heightened by the sight of Miss Leckenby trying to look and sound the part in one of the most quintessentially masculine jobs of all. Those of us who in our youth were called upon to do national service would, we think, have rolled up laughing had we, on arriving on the barrack square on a frosty morning, been confronted with such a symbol of 'authority' squealing at us to "right turn" and "left turn" and subjecting us to a rich repertoire of four-letter abuse if we failed to carry out these orders with soldierly style and precision.

Speaking seriously though, this kind of caper is not only an insult to men, it is equally insulting to the women who get caught up in it. Nothing is more degrading to either sex than to be cast in roles totally opposite and alien to what nature intended. Young Miss Leckenby is to be pitied, for she is just an innocent victim of a process of subversion of which a girl of her age could not be expected to have the remotest understanding. There is afoot a scheme to destroy the fighting efficiency and magnificent traditions of Britain's armed forces, and we have a so-called 'Conservative' Government not only acquiescing in the process but doing everything possible to accelerate it. Think on these things.

'Anti-Ageism' and other idiocies

As Tony Blair, aided by a coterie of slick ad-men, is striving with great zeal to assure the British voters of Labour's new-found

'moderation', the nutty left is showing that its influence in the party is very little diminished. The latest example of this is Labour's war against 'ageism', a word that appears with frequency in the dictionary of the politically correct.

We have been told that it will be the policy of the next Labour Government to outlaw 'ageism' in the workplace by making it illegal for companies to discriminate on grounds of age and to ban job adverts specifying an age requirement.

This, like 'anti-racist' and 'anti-sexist' legislation, is among the silliest fads of our times — although it may well be that many voters, liking the sound of it and not troubling to sit down for five minutes to think it through, will be impressed by its superficial appearance of 'justness'.

This editor, being 61 years old, is not likely to be accused of employment bias in favour of young people. It is nevertheless a fact that it would be quite absurd for him to apply for a job which required the keen eye and reflexes of a young man, and he would be extremely annoyed if, having seen an advertisement for such a job which did not specify these needs, gave up half a day to travel to an interview only then to find that the nature of the work precluded its being done efficiently by anyone older than 35.

Besides this, there are other considerations that must be taken into account. A man in his early thirties may want to get taken on the playing staff of a professional football club, and in playing ability may well be as good as, if not better than, much younger men applying for the same position. The manager of the club, however, has to think of how many playing years this thirty-something footballer has ahead of him by comparison with his younger rivals, and he may decide it makes much more business sense to hire one of the latter because he has a much longer future in the game.

Then there is the case of the woman who, along with several men, applies for a job which needs several months training, at a five-figure cost to the company in question, before she can actually start work and add to the company's productivity and profits. A personnel manager, in choosing whom to employ, has to consider not only ability and qualifications; he also has to consider the possibility that the hired person, once his or her training is finished and paid for, may decide to quit the job — leaving the company with a big bill for training and all for nothing. This possibility is always greater with women than with men, because the former, if they have children, may find — as indeed they would be right to find — that the duties of motherhood are incompatible with those of a demanding and highly skilled professional occupation.

Much the same criteria would apply to a man in, say, his mid-fifties. After training, the firm could expect to get about ten years' work out of him before retirement, whilst in the case of a 25-year-old it could be 40 years. This is apart from the fact that, as is

well known, it is much easier to train a young man in a new skill than it is a much older man, even given the same basic levels of intelligence.

It is for these very commonsense reasons that over most of history people have accepted an employer's right to discriminate, and indeed the necessity for discrimination, on the basis of sex, age and other things. Only in times when infantile thinking takes over, as it has done in the late 20th century, is it seen as an outrage that this right of discrimination should exist.

But considerations of common sense will not deter the zealots of the 'new' Labour Party, for like those of the 'old' Labour Party before them they are people to whom the very word 'discrimination' sets off alarm bells of horror and revulsion whose hypnotic effect places all reasoning powers in suspension. Like 'nazi', 'fascist', 'racist' and other such imagined obscenities, it is a signal for mindlessness to take over. We are going to get a lot of this in the near future, as the Islington people come increasingly to set the ideological agenda.

More about Jap war crimes

We have commented on this issue before and it is time to comment on it again.

First, however, a qualifier: This editor was too young to have fought in World War II and therefore never ran the risk of being sent to fight in the Far East, captured by the Japanese and subjected to some of the inhuman conditions endured in the latter's POW camps. Had he suffered these things, he might have taken a different view of this issue, so these opinions are offered with all due humility and with the greatest of respect to the war veterans who did experience those appalling atrocities.

For those who did undergo this suffering, it is perfectly natural that they should never forget their ordeal and, furthermore, that they should harbour the deepest hatred against those who had been their oppressors.

But that does not make it right that these men, and the war veterans' associations that stand behind them, should today be protesting to the Japanese and demanding apologies and compensation for their treatment.

The British Nation, in its present decadence, may have forgotten it, but there is such a thing as the warrior's code. And part of the warrior's code is that, no matter what one's war injuries inflicted by the inhumanity of a barbarous enemy, one does not cry about them — least of all to that enemy.

If there is a right and soldierly way to react to such treatment in the following years, it is to deal with one's erstwhile foe standing tall, with back straight and asking for **nothing**. Best of all, it is to resolve to **beat him** in all future struggles, whether they be ones of war or peace. The demonstration of **superiority** over one's former oppressor speaks far louder than protests. It says all that needs to be said and does all that needs to be done.

If Britain had outstripped the Japs in performance in the post-war period, becoming a stronger, more dynamic and more successful nation than they, that would have been the appropriate reply to the beatings, the torturings and the starvation that was the lot of our POWs in the East in World War II. It would also have been an appropriate way of saluting and compensating those who were the victims.

As it is, when we look at the respective performances and positions of Britain and Japan in the world of today, complaints about what happened in the war and pleas for compensation for it look undignified and pathetic.

With regard to the situation today, one report in a newspaper said it all. *The Daily Express* of August 3rd spoke of plans by the British Legion to hold a VJ Day service at London's County Hall, former headquarters of the London County Council. Their application to use the building was turned down by one Mr. Okamoto, the manager of the Japanese company which now owns the place.

Wouldn't it be better, instead of fretting about what the Japs once did, to turn our fury on the British politicians who have reduced us to this?

How wimps can make petty tyrants

The delegates at last month's Liberal Democrat conference in Glasgow voted, much to the embarrassment of the party's leaders, to put a ban on National Lottery scratchcards. They attempted to justify this move by claiming that the scratchcards were 'addictive' and that the idea of the ban was to protect would-be victims of the craze.

Here are the people who are quite incapable of authority and order when it comes to the things of real importance. Control the machinations of international finance? That would be contrary to the ideals of economic freedom! Control immigration? That would be 'racism'! Control rising crime? That smacks of draconian measures of policing and punishment. Control the nation's education so as to raise school standards? That would be a violation of academic liberty. Control the mass media? That would be interfering with freedom of the press. In all the spheres of the nation's life where the firm hand of authority and leadership is desperately needed, Liberals shy away from their responsibilities.

But just to show that Liberals are as able to crack the whip as anyone else, let's ban scratchcards!

In fact these people have provided us with an interesting lesson in the pathology of liberalism. It is the natural instinct of the cowardly and the weak, the type of folk who acutely feel their impotence to exert their will in really serious affairs, to strike postures now and again as petty autocrats — seizing upon some piffling wrong and inflating it to absurd proportions, then

taking drastic remedial action with all the comical rage of a normally timid schoolmaster who has spent the previous evening enduring the nagging of a battle-axe wife and the next morning canes the first boy to sneeze in class. They call it self-compensation. These people really provide a fascinating study for shrinks!

Education: much more talk than action

It is the fashion at the moment to write articles and make speeches deploring the low standards of British education that have resulted from the dominance of political correctness in our schools. In just one paper last month this matter was highlighted five times in a single week. In *The Daily Mail* on the 16th September a leader item condemned the lunacy of a school in Grantham, Lincs., in bribing pupils with payouts of £60 a year each for abstaining from truancy and bad behaviour, saying as comment: "Sometimes it is difficult not to despair of the follies perpetrated in the name of modern education." Two days later the same paper reported a statement by Mr. Nick Tate, the Government's chief curriculum adviser, condemning the failure of schools to impart a sense of national pride to British schoolchildren by teaching them about our greatest national heroes.

The very next day, September 19th, the same subject was taken up by the unlikely person of former deputy leader of the Labour Party Roy Hattersley, who spoke of the same need for the young to have heroes to look up to — though he doffed his hat in the direction of the PC lobby by naming among his own such figures of Nelson Mandela and Mahatma Gandhi. However, he did at least condescend also to mention Lord Nelson, Wolfe and Shakespeare.

Then on the 21st the *Mail* reported another educationalist, John Burn, as bemoaning the moral collapse that was "undermining efforts to improve standards in the classroom" and the politically correct teaching theories that were "destroying discipline and diluting the quality of lessons."

But it was not until the following day, September 22nd, that someone got to the real point. Andrew Alexander, in his *Daily Mail* Friday column, spoke of the endless talk and good intentions that have surrounded the subject of British education since Labour Premier James Callaghan drew attention to its shortcomings back in 1976. He pointed out that there have been seven Education Secretaries since the Tories took over three years later, and that each one has accomplished virtually zero in the way of getting anything done.

What Mr. Alexander might have said but did not is that education, like so many other ills in British life today, cries out for **action** — bold, firm and uncompromising **action** — which it seems completely beyond the capacity of any government in our dearly beloved liberal democracy to supply.

IS EUROPE THE ONLY THREAT TO BRITISH SOVEREIGNTY?

Tory free market economics, says JOHN TYNDALL, have done every bit as much to erode the nation's power to make its own decisions as has the EC bureaucracy

IT IS IDLE to speak in support of the sovereignty of parliament as against international decision-making bodies if Britain has no ability effectively to regulate the forces that determine her own economic existence. As long as the policies governing the health of the British economy are shaped, not by our own national leaders, but by the vagaries of the 'world market', we are not sovereign but a slave state. This is a truth that *Spearhead* has been proclaiming for many years. Recently we found an ally in unexpected quarters.

Andrew Marr, writing in the dead-centre pro-Conservative weekly *The Spectator* on the 9th September, argued that the Tory Right "completely misunderstands the true reason for the collapse of British sovereignty." He was responding to the recent revelations by Bernard Connolly, a British official with the European Commission, concerning the threat to British freedom posed by the drive to a single European currency. Mr. Connolly's reasons for waiting until now to acknowledge something he must have been well aware of from the very beginning are best known to himself. However, his conversion to the cause of national sovereignty is none the less welcome for that — carrying all the more weight, as it does, coming from someone who has been right on the inside of the workings of the Euro bureaucracy. But, said Mr. Marr with the hint of a sneer, Britain will be just as powerless irrespective of our embrace or rejection of formal European political and economic institutions. Whether this powerlessness is approved of by the writer or not, it is at least frankly acknowledged as a fact with which we need to come to grips rather than deceive ourselves that the battle for national independence rests solely on the tug of war for prerogatives between London and Brussels.

Just at the time when the Tory rebellion against the 'Belgian Empire' has been spreading, Mr. Marr asserted...

"... much greater assaults have been made on parliamentary power, and they have been welcomed by the very same anti-Brussels brigade. Above all, the Conservative Right, with its steely-eyed enthusiasm for global markets and the rising power of transnational companies over national trade unions, has a few basic questions to answer before it can convince the rest of us that curbing the 'European Union, however useful, will return us to a safe, happy country in which Parliament is sovereign."

Marr then went on to say that the British state's powers had been brutally and drastically diminished — not merely by the Single European Act, but by the great world event of modern times, the creation of the global financial market. Power, he said, had "blown away from the traditional nation-state to the markets and the giant companies which ride them (the sort of companies which tend to people their boards with retired Tory Cabinet ministers). That's the big story of our times."

Globalisation, he said, had become an easy word to spray around. But what was globalisation? He answered:-

"The political power of the money market is the power to impose economic pain in order to limit nations' policies to that market's own views of financial orthodoxy. The most dramatic example had nothing to do with the ERM; it was the attack on the Mitterand socialist experiment of 1981-82, when his reflationary package was stopped and turned round by attacks on the franc."

Such attacks, whether they be on the franc, the pound or any other national currency, are only possible — or at least can only achieve their maximum effectiveness — in a global money market

in which nations permit the free flow of investment across their borders instead of carefully regulating money imported and exported. Maintenance of this freedom is holy writ in today's Tory Party, and nowhere more so than on the party's 'Right Wing'. The inconsistency between this attitude and the Tory Right's insistence on 'sovereignty' is something to which Mr. Marr, whatever his motives, is absolutely correct in calling attention.

ANTI-STATE

Something of these motives might be gleaned from the author's following paragraph, in which he said:-

"This power (that of launching a global assault on the franc and other currencies) has existed for as long as moneylenders and guilds disliked the war-making strategies or architectural hubris of hairy mediaeval monarchs. What is new is that the globalisation and scale of the money market puts it far beyond any nation-state retaliation; no longer can nations intimidate people into lending to them at favourable rates or hang a few burghers who are slow with their cheque books. The power of money has defeated the power of violence and hence the state."



BRITAIN: WHERE THE REAL POWER LIES

Contrary to the suppositions of the mass of people in this country, they are not ruled by their elected parliament but by the powers of money, whose loyalties and interests are international. The City of London (above), where 'British' finance is centred, is only the local branch of a global money network whose controllers view such things as national independence with loathing and contempt. It is in these hands that real power is located, irrespective of sovereignty disputes between London and Brussels.

Are we being unjust to Mr. Marr in interpreting these few lines as evidence that his position in politics is that of the standard modern internationalist liberal who hates all nation-states that attempt to exercise real power and sovereignty, and rejoices with glee at the thought that henceforth the controllers of the global money market will be able to subject such states to their will? He speaks of the power of money defeating "the power of violence" — as if he sees violence in every effort by national governments to be in command of their nations' affairs, though never in the efforts by financiers (and unelected ones at that) to pursue the establishment of what would amount to a world dictatorship of money over which electorates would have no power of censure whatever.

Cont'd. on next page

Mediaeval monarchs (and presumably any other strong ruler of that time and since) are 'war-makers', but manipulators of currencies on the international money market could never conceivably be so, being, on the contrary, people of the highest principles and aspirations. The former 'intimidate' moneylenders but the latter could not be so base as to think of intimidating anybody, the example of the attack on the franc in 1981-82 notwithstanding!

THE NEW POWER

Mr. Marr went on in his article to speak of some transnational companies having a greater gross product than a number of countries, of the growing interdependence between national governments and the commercial transnationals, with the balance of actual power slipping increasingly in the direction of the latter. "Although the relationship is complicated," he said...

"... big global companies seem to have the upper hand when they negotiate with national governments... The corporations are slowly and cumulatively squeezing the room for manoeuvre for national economic and social policies... If national economic regulations are too onerous, the companies won't come — or, as Germany is now learning, they'll leave. As the voters have noticed, the room for national politicians to diverge from this growing business norm is small and means they can't differ much from one another, either. Hence 'new' Labour."

Could there be any more convincing testimony to our long-stated claim that the 'party war' to which we are accustomed in British politics is merely a farce and a sham? 'Conservative' and 'Socialist' policies increasingly add up to the same thing and the parties that profess them are increasingly controlled by the same forces. This truth, additionally, makes a mockery of so-called 'democracy', under which ultimate power is supposed to reside in the hands of the people, who theoretically have the freedom to dismiss their governments when the latter forfeit their loyalty and confidence.

Let Mr. Marr continue:-

"This is a world run by a new global class of stateless entrepreneurs and workers, including the overseas Chinese, the senior employees of the big American, Japanese and European banks and corporations, and a few genuine tycoons and gurus. Is the power of our parliamentarians threatened? You bet it is."

And there's more:-

"It may be very good for the world economy, but as a lessening of the power of states, including ours, it is extraordinary, and extraordinarily under-discussed by the political class in London. It challenges our whole notion of democracy. It implies that power is moving dramatically, and perhaps for ever, from ballot-box machines to the market..."

We must, the writer went on, "distinguish between political power and sovereignty." Sovereignty consists of the formal right of governments to make decisions as enshrined in constitutional documents. Political power means the ability to make happen the things a government should want to happen as dictated by national interests. Mr. Marr's argument obviously is that the first is of very little value without the second. What we are seeing on the stage of national politics today is that there is a fierce and passionate debate about the first, with very little regard for the importance of the second. Mr. Marr is right when he says that the latter is "extraordinarily under-discussed by the political class in London." Might this not be because the members of that class know today only too well which way their occupational bread is buttered? Might it not also be because, as Mr. Marr says, "it challenges our whole notion of democracy"? Perhaps it wouldn't do for the workings of that much-hallowed system to be placed too closely under the microscope lest people start to entertain dangerous ideas about alternative forms of government!

THE GREAT TORY MISCONCEPTION

Misunderstanding of these basic truths — or, if not that, at least the refusal to face them with frankness and honesty — has been one of the graver failures of British Conservatism during the current century, a failure equal in its consequences to that disastrous misjudgement of the interests at stake in World War II. And this

applies not only to the tribal deities of the Tory Right but also to those romantic, though hopelessly misguided, idealists of Labour's left who persist in seeing in the sovereignty of parliament the guarantee of everything that is decent and good. Mr. Marr spoke of the unlikely alliance between Enoch Powell and Michael Foot in fighting the early moves of Britain into Europe. That fight, he said...

"... was lost, not because of Sir Edward Heath and a clutch of conspiring Belgians, but because of the growing interdependence of a single, free-trading global marketplace in the last quarter of this century, a process which sucked power from politicians (who are national and parliamentary) to markets (which are not). The authority of the British state and hence of the British Parliament has been more weakened by economic deregulation than by Brussels."

And, most significantly of all:-

"This was a process, let us remind ourselves, which the Conservative Right was enthusiastic, even passionate, about. Indeed Margaret Thatcher chose actually to accelerate its effects in this country."

"How has it come about that the Conservative Party, the nearest thing this country has to mainstream British nationalists, has cheerfully presided over the death of British national autonomy, while thinking only, it seems, about the plots of the 'bloody Europeans'?"

How indeed — except through the prevalence of almost unbelievable collective stupidity, or the unashamed sense of self-interest that comes of careers and livelihoods heavily dependent on the favours of international Big Money? Witness the almost invariable rewards to retired Tory Ministers of lucrative posts in the City, of which former Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd is merely the latest beneficiary. Whatever the explanation, Mr. Marr put it well when he concluded his article by speaking of the great forces from abroad washing away the strength and lustre of Britain's old institutions and political hierarchy, and saying:-

"And where is the Conservative Right, armed to the teeth to defend the sovereignty of Parliament and Old England? Like the guns of Singapore, they are big, aggressive and ready — but pointing in the wrong direction."

WHAT CAN BE DONE?

Contrary to all the implications of Mr. Marr's thesis, the global economic power that has made a nonsense of the theory of British parliamentary sovereignty can be challenged and real national freedom restored. But this will only be possible if we are prepared to submit ourselves to a drastic rethink about two of the most fundamental articles of faith that have dominated British politics in modern times, and then take action for change that must be bold and radical.

The first such article that must be challenged is the idea of the axiomatically beneficial, as well as noble, purpose of the 'free market' economy — most of all the supposition that this is a concept inseparably part of the heritage of the 'Right' of politics. In fact no such genealogy has truly existed. Today's 'Right' and 'Left' in Britain are the heirs of the old Tory and Whig traditions, the second of which favoured the maximum freedom for economic forces and the minimum power given to government, while the first stood for firm regulation of industry and commerce in the national interest — a regulation that always was, and always is, incompatible with a weak political authority. Roger Scruton in *The Meaning of Conservatism* (Chapter 1) spotlighted the roots of the Tory Party when he spoke of its modern break with tradition, saying that...

"... it has joined in the competitive market of reform, endorsing the delegation of power, the code of economic internationalism, the free market economy which it once so strenuously opposed (emphasis by JT)..."

Then in the second chapter of the same book, headed 'Authority and Allegiance' Scruton said of the state:-

"No serious person can believe that there ought to be a power greater than that of the state, a power that can, if it chooses, put

Contd. overleaf

IS EUROPE THE ONLY THREAT TO BRITISH SOVEREIGNTY?

(Contd. from prev. page)

itself beyond the reach of law. The conservative believes in the power of state as necessary to the state's authority, and will seek to establish and enforce that power in the face of every influence that opposes it..."

These are in fact affirmations of conservative (note the small 'c') philosophy in its original form — before the Conservative Party evolved, as it has done during the 20th century, into a liberal party in all but name. Even in the previous century a schism had opened up in the party between the traditionalists and those who saw Britain's interests as best served by free trade. However, as Mr. Marr pointed out in his *Spectator* article, there was some logic in the latter's position. Speaking of free trade, he said:-

"... throughout the early part of this century, and during the previous one, when the doctrines were forged, the global economic and military power of these islands has(sic) meant that free trade was conducted largely in our interests and on our terms. We were the ones breaking into markets, dismantling old social and economic structures, eroding the autonomy of lesser nations..."

The trouble with modern conservatism is that it has failed utterly to register the effect of changing times and national fortunes upon the utility of free trade to Britain. What was once a source of tremendous economic strength has now become a source of economic ruin. There must be a massive change of direction, and it is doubtful in the extreme if conservatism today is capable of such a change, despite the well meaning admonitions of Mr. Scruton, for the proper name for an economic policy of hard-headed British self-interest is not conservatism but **nationalism**.

ESSENTIALS FOR ACTION

In the economic sphere itself, there are two essentials for restoring British control over British affairs — and these lie mainly outside the debate over Europe. The first essential is that there must be government regulation of the flow of capital both into and out of Britain. The flow of capital into Britain must be regulated so as to halt, and reverse, the takeover of British industry and resources by foreign companies, and the flow of capital out of Britain must likewise be regulated so as to ensure that British money is used for the only purpose that justifies its existence: provision of the investment necessary to get all the productive forces in the national economy working at full stretch, and provision of the purchasing power necessary to enable the British people to buy the goods and services they produce.

With the pound no longer a commodity that can freely be bought and sold on the world's stock markets, our national currency will no longer be a plaything of international currency speculation nor a means of exerting pressure on the British economy and British government by deliberately engineered global assaults on it effected by contrived selling panics.

Such a policy, needless to say, involves a total overhaul of our financial institutions so as to make them the instrument of the national will as exercised by government. It would not be an exaggeration to say that that process would amount to a revolution.

Parallel with this policy — and the second essential for action — is that trade be regulated so as to guarantee protection of the British economy, and most of all its manufacturing sector, against imports. Britain must produce from her own resources, if not all the goods she is capable of producing, at least that major portion of her consumption that is necessary to ensure full employment and national economic independence.

This is not a call to opt out of international trade — a quite ridiculous prescription for a nation that lacks self-sufficiency in certain vital minerals and food products; it is a call only to control our international trade so as to make it work in our own interest — something it clearly has not been doing for many years.

Such overseas trade as we need should be concentrated on an exchange of products of which we can produce a surplus for those of which we have a shortage. In the main this would amount to

manufactures in exchange for certain categories of minerals and food. By far the best means of achieving this would be systems of barter with specific countries which would cut out recourse to international finance. No countries are better suited to provide us with these trading partnerships than Australia, New Zealand and Canada.

The debate on Europe touches on this issue rather more than peripherally because the policies outlined here are wholly incompatible with the rules of membership, which forbid both protection against imports and controls of currency movements within the Community. To give effect to such policies Britain would need to withdraw from Europe and again be complete master in her own house. Nevertheless, the point is valid that resistance to controls from Europe is quite useless unless accompanied by other measures which would liberate Britain from pressures from the world economy as a whole:

THE NECESSARY MACHINERY OF GOVERNMENT

The policies outlined in the previous section are desirable ends — indeed indispensable ones if British economic, and hence political, independence is to become a reality. But all is pie in the sky if the means necessary to those ends are lacking. I am speaking here of the need to construct an effective machinery of government that will push through the vital reforms and then defend them against all the intensive pressures that would be applied to sabotage their implementation — pressures that would operate on both the domestic and international plane.

This brings us to the second great issue on which today's Tory Right is confused and impotent. It favours 'minimal government' as a corollary to its support of the maximum freedom for market forces. The first concept is as faulty as the second; what is needed to overcome our present grave problems is precisely the reverse. As has been stated clearly in this article, the market forces of the economy must be controlled and curbed. This calls for government that is not weaker but stronger. It is deeply and seriously open to question whether our present mechanism of government, with its subservience to vast moneyed interests, is adequate to this requirement.

This is not the place to examine the workings of an alternative mechanism of government in all their necessary details, for we are concerned here with economic reforms essential to our survival as a free and independent nation, and reference to the political will needed to give effect to those reforms must be confined to a statement of the very barest and most basic aims. Put simply, government must be powerful enough to be the master of economic and financial forces, not their servant and tool. It must, in the words of Scruton, have the power to exercise all necessary authority on the part of the state "and enforce that power in the face of every influence that opposes it." Given that the influence of international and internationalist moneyed interests today is massive beyond the imagination of those who first affirmed Tory principles of state authority, such a power and strength would need to be formidable indeed, and would furthermore call not only for new political institutions but for a new calibre of political leadership as remote from the practitioners of today's 'party game' as would be life on another planet.

We may not be ready for this — protesting, as many will, that it would be dangerous to give government that kind of power. But such people really show that they do not understand the choices. Those choices are not between governmental power and the free individual; they are between such a power and the unbridled reign of international capital, which as well as oppressing and enslaving the individual can deprive him of the means of existence and the dignity of work. The guns of liberalism and the Tory Right, trained as they are on the concept of a powerful state in the supposed defence of human freedom, are just like those in Singapore referred to by Mr. Marr. They are pointing in the wrong direction.

For a further analysis of the questions examined in this article, we recommend the writer's article 'Protection or Ruin', published in our January 1995 issue.

AWAKENING IN FRANCE

In the first of a series of articles on nationalism in Europe, **HAROLD WEST** investigates the similarities between the electoral strategies of the *Front National* and the British National Party

NATIONALISM has always been a potent force in French politics.

The official line is that the French people are lovers of 'liberal democracy' and that a valiant band of resistance heroes drove out the Nazis in 1944.

The truth is very, very different. In April 1944, just a few weeks before D-Day, Philippe Petain, head of the 'collaborationist' Vichy government, visited Paris. He was cheered by a crowd of over a million French patriots as he made his way to Notre Dame Cathedral for a requiem mass for 3,000 French women and children killed by Allied bombing. In contrast, the entry into Paris months later of General deGaulle was greeted with catcalls and booing by a largely hostile crowd.

Despite the hardships of occupation, most French people during the war sympathised with the nationalist cause led by Germany.

Since 1945, France, in common with other Western nations, has suffered economic decline, humiliation abroad and a massive influx of Third World immigrants. It is in this context that the phenomenal resurgence of nationalism has occurred.

Just as in Britain, France's 'victory' in 1945 quickly proved to be a pyrrhic one. She soon lost her most precious colonies, including the jewel in the crown, Algeria. Over a million French colonists were forced to return to France when Algeria was handed over to the Arabs by de Gaulle.

DECLINE

Since the 1970s, sharp economic decline has been coupled with a massive influx of immigrants, mainly of North African origin.

It was in 1972, in order to combat this decline, that a virtually unknown 44-year-old politician called Jean-Marie Le Pen formed his *Front National* movement.

The name was based on that of its British counterpart, which was just beginning to make headlines across the Channel. But whilst the 1970s were a fertile period for nationalism in Britain the French electorate were less enthusiastic. In 1974, when Le Pen first ran for President, he got a mere 0.68 per cent of the vote. In 1981, he could not even raise enough signatures to be able to stand.

In contrast, Le Pen this year came within

a few percentage points of defeating Jacques Chirac in the first round of the presidential elections. Chirac went on to win the second round of the contest. The *FN* also triumphed in local elections a month later, winning control of four major local authorities, with a nationwide poll of over 21 per cent.

How does one explain the meteoric rise in the fortunes of French nationalism since its low-point in 1981?

RECESSION

It was in the early 1980s that the recession really began to bite in France. In addition, an extremely corrupt socialist government began rapidly accelerating levels of immigration.

In 1983, the *FN* managed to poll 10 per cent nationwide in local government elections, which was seen as a breakthrough for the party. A small number of Le Pen's supporters thus became councillors, which boosted the *FN*'s electoral credibility.



REVERING NATIONAL HEROES

This picture shows the French National Front staging a rally in memory of Joan of Arc

In 1986, mainly as a result of success in local council polls, the party triumphed in legislative elections, winning 32 seats in the French parliament. The French Establishment were by now very alarmed, and reacted in a typically 'democratic' manner — Prime Minister Chirac then abolished Proportional Representation. Although the *FN* vote considerably increased at the following parliamentary elections, it lost every one of its seats.

Despite this dirty trick by the Establishment, the *FN* continued to win support. In May 1988, the British *Sunday Times* confidently asserted in a banner headline: 'National Front prepares to join the scrap heap.' But in fact, Le Pen won his greatest triumph in the Presidential election of that year, gaining 14.7 per cent.

VITRIOL

For the next couple of years, the *FN*'s

vote fell slightly under a relentless barrage of abuse and vitriol from the official media. Le Pen was prosecuted on trumped-up charges of 'anti-Semitism', and some personal damage was done when his ex-wife posed nude for a pornographic magazine and sold her story to the tabloid press.

The official media gleefully announced that the *FN* was a spent force and was to be consigned to the political wilderness. But adversity seemed to strengthen the resolve of the nationalists. By the early 1990s, the *FN* had over 300 councillors and a strong party apparatus.

In April this year, Jean-Marie Le Pen gained his best-ever vote in the Presidential elections — 15.7 per cent, representing some 4.5 million votes cast. The eventual winner of the contest, Jacques Chirac, scored 20.8 per cent. If the votes of Philippe de Villiers (an anti-Common Market candidate widely perceived to have taken some of Le Pen's

vote) were added to those of Le Pen, the *FN* would have narrowly defeated Chirac.

Even more importantly, one month later the *FN* won control of four major local councils. The cities of Orange, Marignane and Toulon now have *Front National* mayors, while the city of Nice is run by an ally and former right-hand

man of Le Pen.

For the first time in its history, the *Front National* can now put at least some of its ideas into practice.

The success of the *Front National* has a number of explanations. One which is often exaggerated is that of proportional representation in parliamentary elections. But this was only a short-lived affair during the mid-1980s, and since its cynical abolition the *FN* has continued to go from strength to strength. Like the British National Party, the *FN* has concentrated on building up local strongholds and getting councillors elected. With multi-million pound budgets, local councils are a far greater source of power and influence than the handful of MPs which the *FN* had under proportional representation.

A stronger reason for the *Front*'s success is the way in which it has stitched itself into the fabric of 'respectable' French politics. Le

contd. overleaf

AWAKENING IN FRANCE

(Contd. from prev. page)

Pen made the decision over 20 years ago that his party was not going to remain on the fringes of political life. This has led to criticism from 'hard-line' nationalists that the *Front* has 'sold out' to the Establishment — a criticism which does not square with Le Pen's recent prosecution for 'anti-Semitic' remarks.

The growing influence of the *FN* at local government level has forced 'traditional' conservative parties to seek accommodation

with *FN* councillors, whether overtly or in secret. The *FN* has played a subtle game of political ju jitsu, exploiting the weakness of the enemy as well as capitalising on its own strengths.

Another similarity to the British experience is the way in which the old conservative parties have moved sharply to the left, and thus lost touch with their own supporters. The *FN* has exploited this mercilessly, telling voters that the 'conservative' Chirac is the greatest champion of immigration. The antics of the 'anti-racist' movement in France has also driven many

voters into the arms of the nationalists, just as they have in our own country.

There are thus many similarities between the situation in France and Britain. It could be argued that the British National Party is at a point similar to the *Front National* ten years ago, when it first started to make headway in local council elections. The *FN*'s recent success has demonstrated the value of patiently building up strong local roots rather than trying to overstretch itself nationally. In time, this strategy has yielded big results for the *FN* — and will no doubt do the same for the BNP.

COMBAT 18: AN UPDATE

AFTER our five-page article last month focused on the group known as 'Combat 18', it is our wish to devote the very minimum space to this subject henceforth and to get on with the real job we are here to do: commenting on national affairs and promoting the British National Party. However, in the aftermath of last month's article there are one or two matters calling for clarification and comment.

Since the article we have had a number of letters and telephone calls. Nearly all of them have been strongly supportive and only a couple (both unsigned) have been hostile. Between these two categories there have been a few reactions indicating confusion and, in one or two cases, regret that there should be such conflict just at a time when nationalists most need to work together against the common enemy.

With the latter sentiment we wholly agree. However, the fact is that the BNP has endured the constant hostility and disruptive actions of Combat 18 for more than two years without retaliation except on one occasion when it was necessary to announce and explain the party's act of proscription against these people. In the past it has been our general policy to ignore their gutter behaviour, but by last month things had reached the point at which we could no longer do so.

We have heard that as a response to last month's article in *Spearhead*, a circular has been issued by Combat 18 protesting that group's desire for friendship and collaboration between nationalists. After what has been going on since the BNP won its council election in East London in September 1993, such a plea is laughable in its hypocrisy. For two years, almost all the shots fired in the war between Combat 18 and the BNP came from Combat 18. Now that the BNP has fired back, C18 is whining and saying: "Let's get together and be friends!"

One or two messages we have received following our article go something like this: "I know so-and-so who's a supporter of Combat 18, and he's a good nationalist and not hostile to the BNP." We fully appreciate that there are such people — a lot of them. They probably comprise the vast

majority of those who have considered themselves members of, or have had friendly contact with, Combat 18 over the past couple of years or so. Our quarrel is not with these people; it is with a tiny few at the centre of Combat 18 who are responsible for the group's actions and policy.

At one point in the Combat 18 circular the writer goes to great lengths to disparage the BNP's plan to contest 50 seats in the next general election, protesting that "Elections are a waste of time." This invites two comments: first, if not elections, what other strategy does Combat 18 offer for winning political power for nationalism — an armed revolution led by Combat 18? So far, that group's 'revolutionary' activity has consisted of the beating up of two women and a brick through an old man's window! As for the idea that "elections are a waste of time," that is just the sort of thing that the establishment would like to plant in the minds of BNP activists to discourage them from putting in the work necessary to the party's election campaign. Here again, as in the past, we find Combat 18 doing our enemy's dirty work.

Just for the record, the BNP aims to fight 50 seats in the next general election, not because it expects to win those seats, or indeed necessarily to record high votes, but because in doing so it will qualify for TV and radio broadcasting time and meanwhile will have distributed by the post office upwards of two million pieces of party literature.

The Combat 18 circular alleges Tony Lecomber to be the author of a small pamphlet that was circulated independently just before the publication of the *Spearhead* article. Mr. Lecomber did not in fact write the pamphlet. We know this because the person responsible, who wished to be anonymous wrote to us. He said that at one time he had been sympathetic to Combat 18 but eventually became so disgusted with its hostile behaviour towards the BNP that he wrote the pamphlet as an exposure and wanted to circulate it to people around the country whom, he thought, ought to be informed about the real nature of the group in question. To this day we do not know his identity. We have seen a copy of the

pamphlet, and while we cannot support everything said in it, we find that the writer's experiences and observations of Combat 18 are very similar to our own — although he uses his particular language in describing things and we use ours.

This pamphlet ridiculed C18 and its leaders in the most graphic terms. We happen to know that even some of the people these leaders trust most closely have read the pamphlet and sniggered all the way through it.

The choice of anonymity by the writer of the pamphlet may be because of his fear of reprisals by Combat 18. If he really knew these people he might be a great deal less worried. At a recent gathering in Yorkshire the C18 crowd were heard threatening to 'knife' a certain local BNP supporter who disagreed with them. When they were invited to carry out their threat they quickly backed down. Later, Leeds BNP did take on C18 in a fight and gave them a thorough thrashing. No-one takes any notice of their threats up in Yorkshire any more.

For our own part, we hope very much that this is the last time we will have to employ valuable space in this magazine talking about this group of criminals, mobsters and losers who have disgraced the nationalist cause.

There are far better things to do.

This report has been written mainly by the Editor but with some insertions supplied by a special correspondent.

Historical recordings — Germany, Italy, Soviet Union. Songs, marches, speeches, documentaries. Excellent quality. Over 50 titles. Catalogue SAE, sample cassette (one hour) £2.50. Sceptre, PO Box 1884, Glastonbury, Somerset BA6 9FE.

Three important revisionist pamphlets from ITMA: - *A Revisionist History of Prohibition; Bringing History into accord with the Facts* (the truth about Hitler and the Jews); *The Exterminationist Guidebook* £1.99 each or all three for £5.00. Order from ITMA, 93c Venner Road, Sydenham, London SE26 5HU. We also stock a wide range of pamphlets on revisionist history, the Jewish Question and the truth about the 'gay' movement. Send SAE for full list.

WHY ENGLISH NEEDS PROTECTING

An examination of some current trends in our language and literature, by R.WALKER

THE MORAL and economic decline of Great Britain in the post-war era has been mirrored by a decline in the English language and literature. Although the decline of literature is indicated by the huge increase in low quality pulp fiction, the decline of the language is not quite so obvious, until we begin to examine a dictionary. When we compare a modern dictionary to a pre-1950 one, it becomes clear that there has been a lowering of the standards and criteria used by the dictionary publishers. The best known English pocket dictionary now includes over 200 American words, numbers of foreign words including those from modern French, Italian, Arabic, and Indian languages, plus large numbers of slang and colloquial words and every four-letter word imaginable.

Perhaps most disturbing of all is the insidious process of adding large numbers of slang words to the dictionaries. If slang and jargon are fixed in the language, a process begun by their addition to the dictionary, it helps to make them official, and while oral language will always change with the times it is wrong to fix those changes, which are often just a passing phase, in the written language. Many fashionable slang words now included in our dictionaries, such as 'gay', 'queer' and 'ejaculate' appear frequently in 19th century fiction, but whether their true meanings are known today is doubtful; and this is the crux of the problem, because slang encourages change. The word 'punk' is a good example of the process, it seems to have gone through at least four changes during the past one hundred years; from Tinder, to stupidity, to American slang for pimp; and it now has the connotation of punk rocker. The many slang words which came into use in the 1960s, possibly from Hippie or American pop culture, now make the dictionary a kind of social history book, which it was never meant to be; in fact, the English dictionary today can be more accurately described as a British multi-racial dictionary.

PEAK PERIOD FOR NOVELS

If we examine the etymology of our modern English, we find a clutter of Anglo-Saxon and Norman-French, with a blending of foreign words, sufficient to confuse even the experts; but what is absolutely clear today is that English literature reached its finest form with the novel of the 19th and early 20th centuries, and it is therefore important to keep the written language near to the English of that period. At present, English is drifting away from it. With the rapid process of change, brought about in the last half of the 20th century, it is obvious, even to the layman, that in time the best of English literature (1750 to 1950) and the best of children's literature (1850 to 1950) will become as hard to read for future generations as Shakespear is for us, entirely because of

the changing of the meaning of words and the fixing of slang words and spelling changes in our dictionaries.

Surely we should be moving towards legislation to protect and preserve our language for the future. Since the end of the Empire, nationalists in Scotland and Wales have striven to revive and promote their native tongues, while the English seem to distort, degrade, and redefine their language, often under the guise of plain English or political correctness; and while narrow-minded academics describe, in glowing terms, the evolution of the English language; to a non-academic, it may seem more like a distortion of the English language.

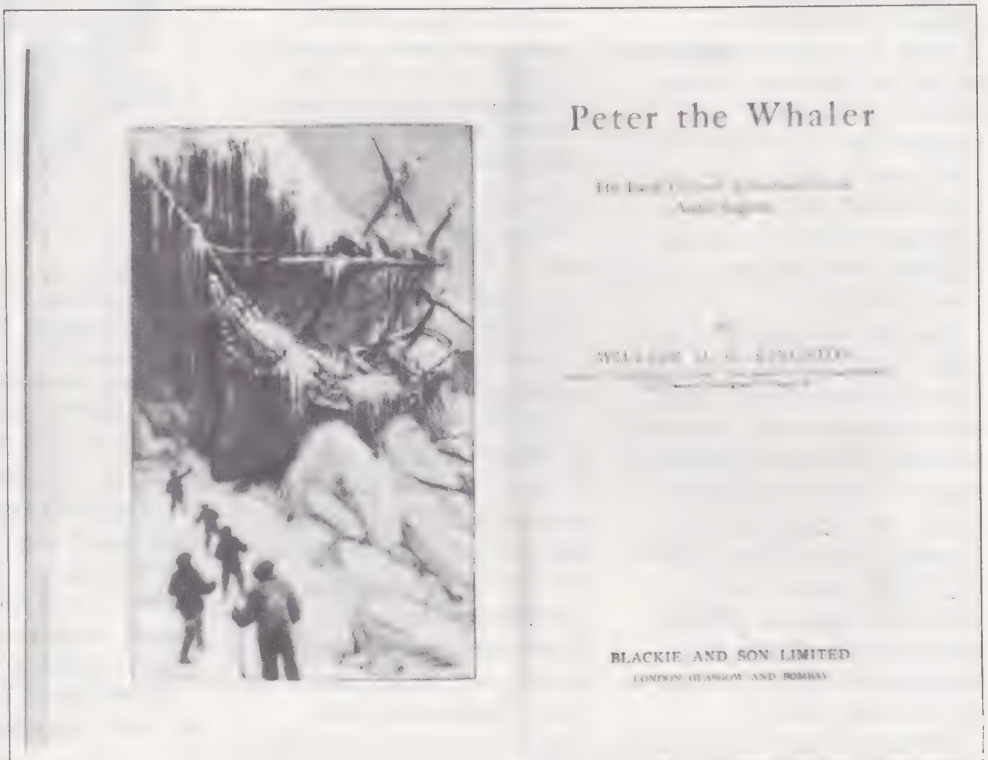
BOOKS FOR CHILDREN

The 19th century saw the emergence of a remarkable body of literature for British children. We must admit that there were a few children's novels from Northern Europe, but outside Europe and the former British colonies the children's novel was virtually unknown in the 19th century, and in many countries today it remains undeveloped, and it is alien to foreign countries which have underdeveloped economies. The children's novel is unique to the English-speaking world, and English has now evolved to the point where the earliest book for girls, *The Governess* (1749, last published 1968) is quite impossible for girls to read in original form (admittedly it was published before the first standard dictionaries became common). *Tom Cringle's log* (1834), one of the earliest pure sea stories, and one of the very best,

while not written for children, became very popular with older boys, and is now, despite the nautical terms, difficult to read in parts. The first best-seller sea story, purposely written for boys, and published in 30 editions over 100 years, was *Peter the Whaler* (1851) which is also now difficult, and would need to be edited for modern readers. Throughout world history each empire produced a body of literature, and as each empire in turn declined so too its literature declined. What happened to Greece and Rome has happened to us. For this reason we should keep the English written language much the same as it was at the end of the British Empire, because as people today occasionally read classical literature we must ensure that in 1,000 years time British children may read their classics.

The English novel was a reflection of the progress of the Empire, and our outstanding genres (for children) were the Sea Story, a reflection of our once great royal and merchant navies; the War Story; a reflection of the many battles fought because of the Empire; the Public School Story; a reflection of our once great public schools. These genres are idiosyncratic, they are ours alone, they evolved because of the Empire, and, as much as other countries may copy us, they cannot ape either our Britishness or our Englishness [The writer is English! Ed.] How can other countries have a *Tom Brown* or a *Jennings*? In contrast, there have been efforts to establish home-grown literature in the Third World, often with encouragement from European do-gooders; yet despite the fact that English

Contd. on page 15



Early example of boy's novel. It would scarcely be understandable today

Chickens coming home to roost

Chaos and
anarchy reign
as Mandela
fails to
deliver

16 MONTHS after Nelson Mandela established the first black 'majority' government in South Africa, things are in an appalling mess. The economy is stagnant. No new jobs are being created. A vast number are homeless while hardly any homes are being built. Crime is at an all-time high. Water and electricity services are breaking down. There is seething anger on the part of the people against the politicians who promised them so much and have delivered so little.

A 'racist' propaganda article in *Spearhead*? No, a report which appeared in *The Sunday Express* on August 27th this year, written from the new black-governed South Africa by correspondent Henry Macrory.

The Sunday Express, remember, was, like all the national newspapers in Britain, a vehement opponent of the old *Apartheid* system in South Africa and was insistent that the Whites in that country relinquish their control and let the black majority take over, as had occurred everywhere else in Black Africa.

We warned these people what would happen, but they wouldn't listen to us. Anyone who supported *Apartheid* and didn't welcome majority rule in South Africa was a 'racist' and should be silenced. Self-government for the Blacks was so self-evidently right and proper that all good, decent and enlightened people just had to be in favour of it!

Well, now they're learning otherwise. Surprise! Surprise!

Mr. Macrory's picture of life in Mandelaland was truly dismal. Of course, he said, you will not...

"... hear any hint of criticism from the white liberals or the new black *élite* for whom Mandela is an icon incapable of fault. "But for millions of ordinary black Africans the God-like image is crumbling.

"Why, they want to know, are they still living in squalor? Where are the jobs he promised them, and the one million new homes? Why are the streets they walk more dangerous than ever?"

And he continued:-

"The only visible signs of increasing prosperity are among the senior members of Mandela's ANC party. Former guerillas have swapped their shacks for fortified mansions with manicured lawns, and sip Chevas Regal instead of moonshine beer with their fawning white socialite neighbours."

Sounds familiar, doesn't it?

Mind you, there is one part of the economy in the new black-governed South Africa that is booming: the undertaker's business. Mr. Macrory described how he called on George Moonsamy, an Indian in that trade. He, he said, "is busier than ever because political tension in the province (Natal) has sent the murder rate soaring." In fact murders throughout South Africa are now running at 48 a day, with rapes at 80 a day, while thefts and robberies number more than 10,000 a week. One major



Mandela as *Sunday Express* cartoonist Cummings depicted him. The artist might have added a few shocked white faces at the bottom to represent the vast numbers of 'liberals' all around the world who for the past half-century have been hectoring us all about the need for a black 'majority' government in South Africa.

factor in bringing this about has been Mandela's amnesty for convicted criminals. Well, he owed 'em, didn't he? A great many were his henchmen on the way to power!

Moonsamy, when asked if had life had changed, replied: "Only for the worse." What — were things actually better under *Apartheid*? Remember, this was an Indian speaking.

To the *Sunday Express* and other papers now waking up to the truth, one can only say: "We told you so!"

Commentary by TOM NORTH

INSULT TO ROYALTY WHERE LEAST DESERVED

THE Queen-Mother is the one remaining member of the Royal Family deserving of respect and admiration. She has maintained those standards of private and public life that were the marks of a loved and revered Royal Person. Those of us who remember her husband, George VI, wonder what rot has infected their children and grandchildren and made them so morally weak and so politically spineless.

The 'Queen-Mum' as she is affectionately called, is the one bastion of Royalty to remind us of what Royalty really was in former days. The monarchy always had its blemishes, but it could always produce an admirable ruler when the country seemed on the verge of abandoning it and becoming yet one more corrupt and boring republic.

Even its worst members often had some redeeming feature: George IV, fat, womanising, and hated (he is the only king I know who was pelted by cabbages when his carriage broke down in Covent Garden on the way to the opera) was an excellent judge of art, and founded the collection in the National Gallery that is the admiration of the world.

In the reign of his successor, William IV (known as 'Silly Billy'), there were riots. Nottingham Castle was burnt down, Belvoir Castle attacked by the mob. There was an outbreak in Bristol when the mob held the town and sacked the bishop's palace. Unlike today, four ringleaders were hanged, instead of receiving the O.B.E.

Victoria, after a shaky start, became one of the greatest Queens this country has had. Since her time, the monarchy has followed a wavering course downhill. Nevertheless, when war came, the monarchy showed that it still had the resilience to rise to the occasion, and no more so than during the Second World War, when King George and Queen Elizabeth (now the Queen-Mother) set an example of austere living and courage.

Therefore, it must provoke great indignation in all loyal citizens to see this last great lady of our Royal Family insulted.

A little while ago, I received a



BOTH SIDES OF THE COIN
Are the features Carribean?

communication from MDM (whatever that might stand for) offering me, with all the specious terminology of a fake free-offer, the 'purchase right' of 'The Official Queen Mother Silver Coin Collection.'

For only £9.95 (plus p&p) I could be privileged to receive the official silver 'Portrait of the Queen Mother.'

But what is this 'official portrait'? On what sort of coin does it appear?

The portrait is a grinning travesty of the Queen-Mother, and it appears, not on a guinea, not on a crown-piece (like the Churchill memorial coin), not even on a debased 10p piece. It appears on a one-dollar coin with the obverse marked 'Barbados.'

The portrait is an insult — am I biased in seeing Caribbean traits in Her Majesty's face? And why Barbados? It may be that the inhabitants of that island are more monarchist than the present government of the United Kingdom. But I suspect that it is simply one more 'politically correct' gesture allied to a devious ploy to conjure money out of my pocket into that of some commercial racketeer's.

My suspicions are heightened by one

word: the coin is produced by the 'International Royal Mint Distributor'. Those who heard me at a recent BNP meeting will know what I think of internationalists. An internationalist is the opposite to a nationalist, and we see internationalists on the streets under the acronyms of ARA and ANAL (see the July issue of *Spearhead*); we see workings of internationalists in the EEC and IMF — and in this latest insult to Her Majesty, the Queen-Mother.

Dr. D.M.Stevens

Remember the BNP in your will!

We wish all our readers a long life, but none of us can stay on this earth for ever. Have you ever thought about how you can help the cause when you are gone?

The British National Party has benefitted immensely from a few of its supporters remembering the party in their wills. In most cases the money has been invested so as to guarantee the party a regular income, rather than being spent in one go.

Why not become one of these benefactors yourself? Whatever you do, make sure you do not die intestate and let your estate go to prop up the political system!

It is natural that if you have a family you should wish to provide for it in the event of your death, but nevertheless you may well like to set aside something for the good cause as well. On the other hand, if you have no next of kin there is all the more reason for ensuring that the cause gets something before you go.

If you want advice on this matter, please ring or write in and let us know.

Have you joined the Welling Club?

The Welling Club is a special group that has been formed for the purpose of raising money for the British National Party. Membership is open to all persons, whether or not BNP members, willing to contribute £20 each month to the party's funds.

Welling Club members will be sent regular bulletins informing them of progress in achieving various BNP projects for which their donations are required. They will also be entitled to attend, free of charge, an annual club dinner addressed by the BNP Chairman.

Those wishing to join the Welling Club should apply, sending their initial £20 contribution (made out to the British National Party), to Welling Club c/o PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW.

INTELLIGENCE AND CIVILISATION

modern comforts says **LINDA MILLER**, are producing a down-breeding of our population which must be reversed

'A' level passes this year are at an all-time high. The question being asked in the mainstream media is: Are students doing better or are the tests becoming easier?

This question helps to disguise the real issue in the same way as these exam results disguise the same important issue. That issue is the intelligence of the population, and the fact that it is dwindling significantly with each oncoming generation.

Everyone who is honest with themselves has noticed it. Incompetence is rife. If workmen are hired to do a job, all too often it is a botched job. The news is constantly full of examples of wasted public funds; financial calculations made by institutions or companies which have proved inaccurate; (Eurotunnel, Canary Wharf, Lloyds' Names, for example); the shortsightedness of banks making loans to third world countries which will never be able to pay them back, no matter how many rain forests they cut down; and countless other major public fiascos.

Teachers and lecturers complain of soaring levels of illiteracy, which cannot all be explained away by misguided and ineffective educational techniques. Each new year, admittance into secondary schools contains many more pupils than the year before who can neither read nor write and who lack basic skills in numeracy.

University lecturers frequently find that they must attempt to teach new students the grounding in subjects which were insufficiently taught at school. The speed of the decay is gathering a rapid momentum.

Intelligence is biological. Knowledge is the acquisition of facts, but intelligence is the biological potential to understand and to learn.

There are huge variations in levels of intelligence between individuals within a race and between different races, communities or families. Intelligence is inherited. Because there are many genes involved in determining intelligence, it is a very delicate balance.

Usually (not always, due to such factors as recessive genes and mutations) intelligent people have intelligent children and unintelligent people have unintelligent children.

If you wanted to improve the intelligence of the next generation in Britain, you would achieve this if you successfully encouraged intelligent couples to have several children and discouraged unintelligent people from so doing. This positive eugenics would result in a more intelligent population.

If, on the other hand, the policy were to encourage the intelligent to concentrate on careers at the expense of having children, and to lavish resources on the less intelligent, who as a rule produce the most offspring, this will result in a rapid lowering of the intelligence of the population.

Civilisation without a eugenic policy is self-destructive. Civilisation could, with the correct eugenic policy, be a great asset to intellectual advancement; but in practice it has always proved to be an implement for the erosion and down breeding of the population.

NO ADVANCEMENT

Almost everyone assumes that because of the progress in technology we have now achieved mankind today has mentally advanced from its intellectual level of a few thousand years ago. It is assumed that we have advanced genetically, but this is not the case. Certainly, the genetic characteristics of our population are continually evolving and changing. Civilisation has caused circumstances to arise in which these changes have been happening more rapidly than would otherwise have been the case. These changes have been for the worse. The present-day population is not as intelligent nor as strong of character nor as robust as were the Romans at the time of Cicero over two thousand years ago.

We are right to be proud of the civilisation

that we have produced. However, throughout all the astounding progress made in science and technology, sociological progress has not kept up with it. Scientific progress is being maintained by a dwindling minority of non-reproducing intelligent people. This rate of advancement is declining and must eventually cease when no more people of sufficient intellectual calibre are being born. There has been no progress at all in government, religion, language or social organisation.

Astonishing as it may seem, civilisation can, in itself, be blamed for the lowering of the intelligence of the population.

All civilisations inherently contain the seeds of their own destruction. Only a eugenic policy to safeguard against deterioration can avert this decline. It is vital to recognise the negative aspects of civilisation so that we may overcome these problems and develop the first ever civilisation which is self-perpetuating.

The solution is simple. It is a eugenic programme of improving racial quality. Civilisation saves the misfits. It is a 'humanising' process which sustains and subsidises the weak, the helpless, the morons, the idiots and the inadequates. These elements of the population are a burden carried by the more capable elements.

Without civilisation to protect them, the laws of nature — 'natural selection' — would have culled these people, instead of saving them to reproduce.

Consequently, the gene pool is flooded with the undesirable elements who breed more prolifically.

NEEDS OF SURVIVAL

In civilisation there is far less impetus to use one's own intelligence to survive. In primitive society, those who best used their wits, who had energy, who coped best, would survive and live to have children. As a result of this, our ancestors progressed slowly over hundreds of thousands of years. Eventually the population became intelligent enough to form a civilisation.

Next, the forces which lead to the evolution of a higher intelligence became reversed. Civilisation is organised to help all members of society, including the stupid, lazy and shiftless. Therefore, these genetic defectives now survived to procreate and perpetuate their own kind, decreasing the level of intelligence in the population. Extensive research has shown that those of lower intelligence, on average, have more offspring than those of high intelligence. The unintelligent are increasing in number, while the intelligent are shrinking. Similarly, physical weaknesses are also spread.

This tragic chain of events has doomed every civilisation that has ever existed. For some time, even while the decay is setting in, civilisation can still advance upward due to the momentum of previous inventions, systems and benefits. Eventually, as the intelligence

contd. on next page



White woman with child. whites are not even producing enough offspring to achieve replacement level, while non-whites are breeding faster than ever.

level drops lower and lower still, the population is no longer able to continue to advance civilisation. As the intelligence level decreases further, the ability is lost even to sustain the level which previous generations had achieved. Civilisation then begins its downhill slide, and after another few hundred years, it slides into oblivion.

So, we can know this: the population is less biologically intelligent now than in the past. If the teaching techniques and methods of assessing educational achievement remained constant and unchanged, this would be blatantly obvious. It would be demonstrated by a massive failure rate in examinations.

If this was seen to have happened, the population (or, at least, those left with enough intelligence to become alarmed at this rapid

decline) would demand that something be done to stop the down-breeding. This is why teaching techniques have been regularly changed, so that the techniques could be blamed for the inability to read, etc. Also, exams have changed. Course work is more significant in assessment than it used to be. Bad spelling is not penalised. Exams have been made easier. There are set quotas of passes which are awarded regardless of performance. The school league tables put pressure on schools to give the impression that

they are doing well, with a high pass rate. However, no matter how these superficial factors cause a lowering of educational standards, we must recognise that the intelligence of the population can only decrease given the pressures of civilisation to increase the quantity of unintelligent children born in comparison to intelligent children.

We are caught in a downward spiral that can only be reversed by a policy of good common-sense eugenics.

FREEDOM VIDEOS

For your copy of our latest catalogue of nationalist, revisionist and music videos (VHS) send two first-class stamps to :- Freedom Videos, Box 1, Forest House, Liss Forest, Hants. GU33 7DD.

WHY ENGLISH NEEDS PROTECTING

(Contd. from page 11)

literature took over one thousand years to evolve, Africa is expected to make the same kind of progress in a few decades. Many overseas countries may have a rich heritage of folklore, but they cannot have popular literature as we know it, because English literature was the expression of a nation which took a step forward in the evolutionary process.

To compare our language with another, it is interesting to note that Icelanders today can still read Old Norse sagas from the 13th Century, apparently without difficulty; while Chaucer must be rendered into modern English, and even Shakespeare must be edited for modern readers. Iceland has a lesson for us. Of all the Viking sagas theirs are held to be the finest, and, during the 19th century, they took the trouble to replace numbers of foreign words which had crept into their language with Icelandic words. This purification seems to have coincided with their struggle for independence, and it appears that the secret is to keep the written language the same, no matter how much change occurs in pronunciation or oral usage; however, while the Icelanders successfully resist change, our so-called English academics champion change.

NATIONALISM

If history repeats itself, then at some future time Britain must undergo a widespread expression of nationalism, and if it occurs in England last of all it is because England was the founding country of the British Empire and it is obvious that in Scotland and Wales nationalism has been encouraged through language and literature. Of course, we must guard against going to extremes; imagine leafing through a dictionary and thinking: "Ah, Gymkhana, an Indian word. That must

come out for a start," while the word is dear to many English girls who ride ponies. The date to use seems to be 1950, a date synonymous with the end of empire and drift into pulp fiction. After 1950, there should be no more slang, no more changes in usage or spelling, and no more swearwords.

As for education in schools, there seems to be a narrow view of literature, in which pupils are expected to go through a kind of critical literary process with the heavyweight writers of the 19th century (according to the national curriculum), while in truth they are supposed to be learning to like books. Novels by big names were in general never intended

English Literature was the expression of a nation which took a step forward in the evolutionary process

for the young, and with the pace of modern society, they are probably more suited to the older generation, who have the time and experience to appreciate very long books. As for the critical process of analysing and looking for hidden meanings, perhaps it may help with writing skills, but it may well stifle any natural interest and creative talent. We should remember that some of the 19th century authors had no schooling, yet today the process of criticism seems excessive, to the point where one wonders whether modern writers, with their rules of construction, still have the ability to tell a tale.

If children are thrown in at the deep end of literature, only a few will learn to swim, and the rest will be left with an aversion to books for the rest of their lives. The usual complaint about 19th century fiction is that it is very long and tedious, but there are numbers of lighter books from the period, which are often entertaining. Two of the largest genres were sea stories and stories of war and military history. There could not be a more interesting introduction for boys. If the reader knows the story is not made up, that the pirate in the

story was based on a real pirate; or that the writer of the war story was a soldier who led a storming party, he will wrestle with the words, wring their meanings, and overcome many of the difficulties. Unfortunately, many of the exciting books from the 19th century do not seem to have been reprinted since the 1950s (a few may still be found in public libraries), but there is always the possibility of a renaissance. This has already happened with adult books from the 18th and 19th centuries, numbers of which have been reprinted in cheap mass-market paperbacks (often with a glossary of words), and perhaps this is a reaction to pulp fiction.

NEED NOT TO LOSE HISTORY

I have no wish to cause trouble for the dictionary publishers; if you own a dictionary published in the last ten years, you will be able to form your own opinion. The problem to me is a simple one. The Empire is dead, but the legacy of the Empire is still with us in the form of books. The books were written in English. We must ensure that future generations can read those books so that our history will not be lost. At present, in order to understand some of the older stories we hold the book in one hand and a dictionary in the other — and if it is a modern dictionary it may be useless. As for the oral language, I have no desire to speak American English Monday through Friday, nor do I wish to speak a language which was deliberately changed (many American words have different spellings and different meanings to standard English).

If a small number of British people wish to think up large numbers of euphemisms to replace standard English words, let them; but do not include them in the dictionary because political correctness may just be a passing phase. We should strive to keep written English as English as possible so that in 500 years time, or 1,000 years time, people may read about the early game of rugby in *Tom Brown's Schooldays*, or of sea fights in *Tom Cringle's Log*.

MUSIC: ANOTHER BLAST

by James Mottram

DAVID Topple in his article in the August *Spearhead* seems resentful of Dr. William Hurst's description of 'rock' music in the June issue as "mind-numbing prole-feed played at deafening volume for the edification of morons."

Despite some intelligent comment on the rock scene however, Mr Topple seems little more than half-hearted in his defence of rock when, in his article, 'Music: An Alternative Viewpoint', he fails to make clear any real distinction between rock and its derivatives, 'rap' and 'rave' and these last two are described in his own words as 'monotonous monophobic drivel.' Mr. Topple also, like many others (see the anonymous letter in the correspondence column of the August *Spearhead*) seems to be more enamoured of the words of the rock song than of the din which accompanies them. This enthusiasm is difficult to understand, especially when the lyric consists of some half a dozen words, one of which must of course be 'love' (love). Even worse are lyrics which take the form of naive political statements — inspired perhaps by the maudlin sentimentality of the Beatles — expressing with all the sincerity of the millionaire pop-star some concern for the welfare of the poor, the homeless, and spineless human derelicts.

Whilst I am not so immodest as to believe that my own taste in music need be of interest to anyone else, I mention it here because I think it is characteristic of the musical pilgrimage made by many others who are seriously interested in music, and because those who have similar tastes may share the same aversion to anything that might be described as 'rock'. Bach, Handel and Domenico Scarlatti — all born miraculously in the same year, 1685 — I idolise, and I enjoy the great music of every period in history up to the first half of the present century.

I have also had immense pleasure from opera and operetta, the Victorian music hall, Edwardian salon pieces and musical comedy.

Avant garde serious composers of the Stockhausen variety I dismiss with the same contempt as I have for those of the American 'intelligentsia' who have at times been persuaded to buy recordings of 'silent music' — an actual disc is placed on a turntable and produces no sound of any kind save perhaps the hiss of the stylus whilst the listening cognoscenti enter into a state of spiritual rapture.

Needless to say, there is no place in my repertoire of enjoyable music for rock because, whatever else it may be, it is not music. As Dr. Hurst says, with every justification, what goes under the name of rock is merely noise. It has a purely physical origin amongst mindless youths who can stamp and thump, and grunt and whine but who are unable to read music and have no knowledge of it. Just as rock is purely animal in origin, the response to it is, and is intended to be, entirely

"Rock, rap and rave cannot appeal to any rational or cultivated sensibility and are intended simply to excite. 'Raving' is indeed a definition of a response expected of fans who are incited into making displays of collective hysteria and reduced to a condition of mindlessness..."



physiological. The aggressive beat, which is the only thing consistently identifiable, has an hypnotic effect on its audience which, in an induced trance-like condition may be further stimulated by the intensity of the noise into an hysterical frenzy manifest as apoplectic twitchings and simulated convulsions — which are what the victims of rock believe to be some kind of dancing.

To describe rock as music is an abuse of language and we merely debase our vocabulary of criticism when we believe it to be worthy of serious attention or critical evaluation. It is noise made by degenerates for the stimulation of degenerates. It appeals to those who are incapable of distinguishing between music and cacophony. These are often the same individuals who are likely to be tolerant of the drug culture, in favour of 'partnerships' as an alternative to a decent and lasting marriage and easily manipulated into accepting such absurdities as political correctness. Whilst each of these generalisations may be questioned, they refer to a syndrome of

irresponsibility to which an addiction to pop or rock or rave 'music' properly belongs. In this context it is relevant to remark that some insurance companies refuse to insure for any risk or on any terms someone describing himself as a rock musician.

What is good or bad in music is much too important to be considered merely a matter of taste. As Shelley said of great poetry, great music is an invitation to share in the best moments of the best minds. Rock, rap and rave cannot appeal to any rational or cultivated sensibility and are intended simply to excite. 'Raving' is indeed a definition of a response expected of fans who are incited into making displays of collective hysteria and reduced to a condition of mindlessness in which they may be easily conditioned by the moguls of the media into believing that black is beautiful, white is racist, the third world is virtuous, and such like nonsense. It is for this reason amongst others that pop 'culture' is not merely a worthless manifestation of decadence in society: it is also dangerous.

The lies and hysteria of the 'anti-racists'

GRAHAM WEEKS
sorts fact from
fiction

THE 'anti-racist' industry got into top gear again recently when the parents of Stephen Lawrence, the black youngster stabbed to death in South East London in 1993, went forward with a private prosecution for the murder against four young white men, two of whom had previously had proceedings against them dropped by the police because of lack of evidence.

Let me state straight-away that I have every sympathy with Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence over their son's death, and I respect the perseverance they have shown in trying to bring the killers to justice. Any of us would (or at least ought to) do the same if it were one of our kids involved.

Unfortunately, these grieving parents have been used as tools by politically motivated people in a highly publicised drive to exploit their son's death in a cynical 'anti-racist' campaign, aimed at white people generally and the British National Party in particular — despite a statement by police at the time of the murder that they had no reason to suspect that the BNP or any of its members had anything to do with Lawrence's death.

After the case was closed in 1993 because of lack of evidence, the 'anti-racist' brigade still continued to keep their campaign going purely for their own political ends. They raised money to finance the Lawrences' private prosecution and eventually they got four Whites charged. After a preliminary hearing at Greenwich Magistrates' Court, charges against two of them were dropped and the other two were sent for trial.

In the meantime the 'Anti-Racist Alliance', which is believed to be behind the campaign, has hammered the issue for all it is worth in a new publicity drive, in which it has been willingly helped by the mass media.

It was reported in *The Daily Telegraph* on the 24th April this year that "around 250 mourners from all ethnic groups joined Stephen's parents" at a service held on the site of the killing. These included Peter Bottomley, Tory MP for Eltham, and Paul Holborow of the Socialist Workers' Party. But here is the real gem of the piece.

Bishop attacks 'racists'

The report said that the Bishop of Croydon, the Rt. Rev. Wilfred Wood used the ceremony to launch an attack on 'racism', and in doing so spoke of a fire in New Cross back in the early 1980s in which 13 young black people died. This he also attributed to 'racists', saying that these people lost their lives "for no other reason than that God gave them a black skin."

This immediately

prompted one of our correspondents, Mr. Malcolm Skeggs, who recalled the fire, to write to the police for corroboration of the allegation that it was started by 'racists'. The reply he received, which we reproduce on this page, made it clear that this was not so and that there were no grounds whatever for the Bishop's claim. Again and again, police evidence on incidents where Blacks have died or been badly injured has failed to substantiate the claims by left-wing political groups that that they have been racially motivated. But that doesn't bother the

"What is true for Stephen, is also true for Roland Adams, for Rohit Duggal, for Ruhullah Aramesh, for the 13 young people who died in the New Cross fire and for many others whose lives were taken for no other reason than that God gave them a black skin.

LIES! LIES! LIES!

This was part of the report of the sermon by the Bishop of Croydon as shown in The Daily Telegraph. His claim about the New Cross fire is refuted by police.

'anti-racists'. They simply echo the words of the cynical journalist who once said: "Never let the truth get in the way of a good story!"

Dear Mr. Skeggs

With regard to my letter to you of the 1st of August, I have made some enquiries with the Metropolitan Police historical museum who are equipped to deal with letters such as yours. They have informed me of the following:

'After the incident had occurred, some people attributed the cause of the fire to a racist attack, but the evidence does not support this claim.'

I hope this answers your questions sufficiently, but please do not hesitate to contact me should you wish to discuss this further.

Yours sincerely

Julie Cooke
Julie Cooke
Directorate of Public Affairs

THE TELLTALE EVIDENCE

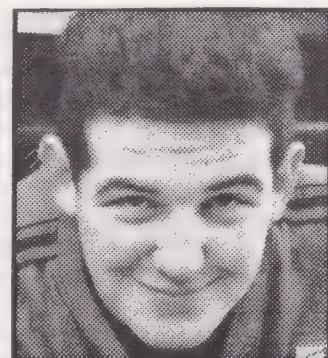
This is the letter received by Malcolm Skeggs from the Metropolitan Police Service replying to his enquiry about the New Cross fire.

The race murders they don't want to know about

THE YOUNG MAN on the right is Michael Doohar, a 19-year-old garage mechanic who was attacked and beaten to death by a mob of Asians in Cannock (Staffs.) on September 2nd. The murder was mentioned in some TV national news bulletins immediately afterwards, and these reports stated that the police believed it to have been at least partially due to a

racial motive. The murder was reported in some newspapers the next day, but after that the national mass media just forgot about it.

There have been no campaigns or demonstrations against 'race murders' in the following weeks. As with the killing of white youngster Richard Everett in London last year, the 'anti-racists' just don't want to know!



Michael Doohar: no 'anti-racist' crusade for him

RACE
AND
NATION



The Editor
'Spearhead'
c/o PO Box 117
Welling
Kent DA16 3DW

LETTERS

SIR: I enclose herewith a cutting from our local newspaper from which you will see that 100 workers at the local Hewlett Packard works are being axed as part of the company's policy of moving parts of its manufacturing operations to Malaysia.

This American computer giant set up shop near Bristol to take advantage of British Government grants and because the cost of labour at the time was less than in the US, as it was also less than those in Germany, France and Belgium. But time has moved on and Hewlett Packard has now been able to set up shop in Malaysia, where pay is only 10 per cent of the British rate.

Mrs. Thatcher assured us that Britain's future lay in hi-tech industry such as computer manufacture. Now this future seems to be clouded over. No doubt the axing of these 100 workers is only the beginning of the 'relocation'.

You will note that the people affected were employed on short-term contracts through Manpower. Contracts of this kind are the rule today — you can get rid of your workers quite easily using this method of employment.

I also hear that Cadbury's are building a large chocolate factory in St. Petersburg, Russia. Labour is cheaper there and the cost of transporting British chocolate to Russia is avoided. With such people at the helm in Britain what chance is there for our workers?

F. TANNER
Bristol

SIR: Concerning the action of Bexley Council, upheld by the Department of the Environment, against the BNP Bookshop in Welling, I am sure no-one is surprised by the ridiculous actions of these two authorities. I doubt that those responsible have realised that even people who are not our supporters will feel we have been treated very unfairly. Does this policy mean that if a particular shop or other establishment is persistently attacked by criminal mobs the place has to be closed down and the attackers thus rewarded? Perhaps women who strongly object to the sale of pornography will be allowed to take advantage of this — or those who object to the smell of

wafting from the homes of their neighbours. If those who disagree with the publications on sale in left-wing bookshops begin smashing their windows, will they be closed down? I think not. It is a case of 'One law for us, another law for them'.

JAYNE DALEY (Mrs.)
Rotherham, Yorks.

SIR: Mr. Topple (see the article defending 'rock' music in the August issue) ought to know perfectly well that those who abominate 'rock' are not comparing it with Bach, Beethoven, Elgar, etc. but with the popular music of, for example, the 1950s and 1960s, that is with songs such as 'The Blue Tango', 'Puppet on a String', 'Poppa Piccolino' or anything from *My Fair Lady*.

Yes, there has always been popular music — until fairly recently, when it began to be superseded by discordant noises.

(Dr.) MICHAEL TOPHAM
Canterbury, Kent

SIR: Following on from your excellent article 'Doing the Enemy's Work' (September issue), I came across the funniest magazine that I've seen for years. It really lampooned C18. Everyone I've spoken to, including several who leaned towards them, all agreed: "What a laugh!" Once this is read, you cannot take them seriously.

That said, the more serious aspect to this is that the state is undoubtedly letting C18 'run': (a) to cause damage to nationalism, principally the BNP; and (b) to give them plenty of rope with which to hang themselves, since it is fairly clear that the authorities could scoop them up whenever they felt it necessary.

No-one should touch these people with a bargepole!

C. WATSON
Staines

SIR: Members and supporters of the BNP should be grateful for the leadership shown by John Tyndall on the C18 issue.

His article 'Doing the Enemy's Work' shows the maturity and political far-sightedness needed to lead us to eventual victory.

There are no easy solutions to the many problems facing Britain today but, by showing that the BNP will not tolerate trouble-makers and is totally serious in winning the political battle, sooner or later the population will see through the fog of lies spewed daily to them by the enemies of this country.

JAMES BURNS
Altrincham, Ches.

SIR: Mr. Tyndall's article in the July issue on conspiracy theorists was a timely reminder of the need to focus our attention on what really matters, that is our own actions and thoughts. No-one can seriously doubt the need to know the facts about the people who are working to destroy us, but those facts are not ends in themselves, more a guide to action.

Conspiracy neurosis induces a paralysis of will; in what way is that conducive to the

development of a positive nationalism? Progress forward requires positive thinking, and it is not possible to be positive while at the same time believing in the invincibility of the enemy.

Those in power are by definition more powerful than those who seek that power for themselves. They always have been and they always will be. But it doesn't necessarily follow that those in power are therefore omnipotent; if it did, how could changes ever occur?

Ruling *élites* (co-conspirators?), like everyone else, are subject to historical forces. They have their world view and their paradigms but, if these things are not consistent with historical forces and the spirit of their age, it and they will be swept away like so much flotsam — irrespective of their present 'power'.

Our task is to understand these forces, move with them and capture the future, not waste our energies, and possibly our opportunities, by concerning ourselves too much with a 'conspiracy' whose days are so clearly numbered.

P. BUCKDEN
Dewsbury, Yorks.

SIR: Regarding your editorial comment on France's nuclear testing in the Pacific, there is an important point to consider.

The biggest threat to France does not come from a lack of nuclear capacity; it comes from the country's acceptance of millions of Third World immigrants.

It is absurd for any multi-racial country to talk of 'national defence'.

A.S. PAULIN
Romford, Essex

Editor's note: There is no disagreement with what Mr. Paulin says. This, however, does not make France's nuclear testing wrong in itself. Nations need to look to their defences in all sectors — beginning with racial self-defence but not excluding other forms of defence.

SIR: A short time ago I was slogging through the *Independent* report of the Maxwell trial trying to understand the 'legal' manoeuvres by which the Midland Bank, during a non-stop day and night visit to the *Mirror* offices, arranged for a £300 million debt to 'disappear' from the balance sheet by shifting it around various Maxwell companies.

This recalled to mind that the Midland Bank was the first bank, or one of the first banks, to introduce Blacks into posters of crowds of adults or children in scenes depicted in their adverts, in order to brainwash the British public into accepting that the integration of Blacks into our society was 'normal'.

Since then of course, the Milk Marketing Board, Heinz (of the '57 varieties'), BBC Radio Four's *The Archers*, etc., etc., etc., have followed suit in monotonous succession.

M.F. INGRAMS
Orpington, Kent

BOOKS

BNP BOOK SERVICE (PHONE AND FAX 0181-316-4721)
154 UPPER WICKHAM LANE, WELLING, KENT DA16 3DX
NORMALLY OPEN MONDAY TO FRIDAY 10.00am. TO 5.30pm.

AMERICA'S DECLINE: THE EDUCATION OF A CONSERVATIVE (Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £4.50. A collection of articles and reviews on various aspects of the collapse of modern civilisation. 1981, 375pp.

ARTHURIAN LEGENDS, THE £8.95 (paperback only). A beautifully illustrated anthology of Arthurian literature from Geoffrey of Monmouth to T.H. White. A 'must' for lovers of nation legends. 1979, 224pp.

BABYLONIAN WOE, THE (David Astle) £17.00. A study of the origin of certain financial practices and their effects on the events of ancient history, written in the light of the present day. 1975, 250pp.

BARNES TRILOGY, THE (Harry Elmer Barnes) £2.75. A combined volume containing this famous American revisionist's pamphlets: *Court Historians versus Revisionism*; *Blasting the Historical Blackout and Revisionism and Brainwashing*. These first appeared in 1952, 1963 and 1963 respectively, and this combined edition is dated 1979. 133pp.

BEHIND THE SCENE (Douglas Reed) £3.50. A reprint of the second part of the author's *Far and Wide*, published in 1953. The new themes are titled 'Zionism Paramount' and 'Communism Penetrant'. 93pp.

★ **BELL CURVE** (Richard J. Herrnstein & Charles Murray) £25.00. This book, which has aroused enormous controversy, deals with differences in intellectual capacity among people and groups. Although aimed primarily at an American audience it has world wide significance. 1994, xxvi, 845pp.

BEST OF ATTACK AND NATIONAL VANGUARD, THE £12.00. A selection of hard-hitting nationalist articles published between 1970 and 1982 in two uncompromising American magazines. 217 large pages.

BIOLOGY OF THE RACE PROBLEM, THE (Prof. W.C. George) £1.00. The race equality hoax destroyed by an academic expert. 70pp.

BOUND TO FAIL (Sundry authors) £2.00. A series of articles by various experts covering every aspect of Britain's disastrous membership of the EEC. 1987, 62pp.

BRITAIN'S FUTURE: INDEPENDENCE OR EXTINCTION (Prof. Stephen Bush) £1.00. A strong plea for British independence from EC bureaucracy. 1990, 19pp.

★ **BRITISH, THE** (M.I. Ebbutt) £1.99. A classic retelling of the stories of legendary British and other European heroes, such as Beowulf, Sir Gawayne, Chuchulain, Hereward, Roland and Robin Hood. 1910 (rep. 1994), 311pp.

★ **BRITISH ISLES, THE** (Hugh Kearney) £7.95. Subtitled 'A history of four nations' this is an outline of British history by an academic historian stressing the role of the non-English parts of the British Isles. 1989, 324pp.

CAMP OF THE SAINTS, THE (Jean Raspail) £5.00. A welcome reissue of this sensational novel about the destruction of the white race by Asian immigrant invasion. 1973, 311pp.

★ **CASE FOR DAVID IRVING, THE** (Nigel Jackson) £12.50. A study of the organisations and individuals seeking to suppress the historian David Irving's freedom to travel and communicate and of the smear campaign against him. The book relates largely to Mr. Irving's efforts to get into Australia. 1994, xi, 208pp.

★ **CENSORED HISTORY** (Eric Butler) £4.00. An examination of some of the facts of recent history that have not found their way into textbooks or newspapers. A welcome return to print. 1974, 48pp.

★ **CHURCHILL'S GRAND ALLIANCE** (John Charmley) £20.00. A study of the Anglo-American relationship 1940-57 showing the disastrous consequences of Churchill's faith in US friendship. 1995, xv, 427pp.

CHURCHILL'S WAR (David Irving) £16.95. The highly controversial story of Britain's World War II leader during the late pre-war and wartime years. This book was shunned by all the 'establishment' publishers on account of its startling disclosures. Churchill-worshippers and believers in the 'orthodox' version of modern history will not like this book, as it describes its central character as the man who ruined Britain and the British Empire in his insane vendetta against Hitler. 1987, 591pp.

CHURCHILL: THE END OF GLORY (John Charmley) £30.00. This massive work follows in the

Here is the latest list of our books. The prices given in each case do not include postal charges, which should be estimated by calculating one eighth the total value of the order, except in the case of overseas orders, where those about to order should first enquire. Money should be enclosed with all orders. All cheques or postal orders should be made out to the BNP Book Service only, and should not be included in remittances sent to associated bodies for other items. Orders are likely to be dealt with more quickly if 'BNP Book Service' is marked on the envelope. Please send all orders to our mail order address, which is: PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW.

New titles are marked with stars ★

Please note this fact, which is of great importance: the books sold through the BNP Book Service are written by many different kinds of authors holding a number of different political viewpoints, very few of them being in any way connected with the British National Party. The party's Book Service distributes these books because it is felt that they fill important gaps in public information and understanding of vital national and international issues. This does not mean that all of what is printed in these books should necessarily be taken as representative of the policies of the British National Party. We reserve the right to differ with some of the authors on some parts of their writings.

footsteps of David Irving in his *Churchill's War* in its demolition of the myth of Churchill as a great national leader. The author is in fact less personally scathing in his treatment of his subject than is Irving, even stating that Churchill was a 'great man'. Nevertheless, the book highlights our war Premier's overweening personal ambition and is particularly critical of his failure to come to an agreement with Hitler after British forces had been defeated in Europe in 1940. A valuable new contribution to revisionist history. 1993, 742pp.

COLLAPSE OF BRITISH POWER, THE (Correlli Barnett) £10.99. A welcome reissue of a vitally important

book first published in 1972. Shows how liberalism and lack of political realism brought about Britain's 20th century decline in the political, industrial and military fields. 643pp.

CONSPIRACY OR DEGENERACY? (Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £4.00. Text of a lecture by the author, a brilliant classical scholar, to New England rally for God, Family and Country 1966. 76pp.

CONTROL OF THE COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA AND CONDITIONING OF THE PUBLIC MIND (Col. B.S. Turner) £9.75. An updated version of articles appearing in *On Target* newsletter. Packed with facts about the ownership of the media and their political bias. 1992, 34pp (A4).

CONTROVERSY OF ZION, THE (Douglas Reed) £14.50. A best seller in nationalist circles ever since its publication. A study of Jewish-Gentile relations since biblical times, packed with little known and long suppressed facts. 1979, 580pp.

DEADLIER THAN THE H-BOMB (Leonard Young) £2.00. A reprint of an important work on the money power and its threat to the freedom of mankind. The author was a distinguished RAF officer and active nationalist. 1956, rep. 1992, 72pp.

DID SIX MILLION REALLY DIE? (Richard Harwood) £1.00. The fact-filled pamphlet which strongly refutes the official 'Holocaust' figures. 28pp.

DISPOSSESSED MAJORITY, THE (Wilmot Robertson) £7.50. This book has attracted worldwide attention, dealing as it does with racial problems in America and not just simply the black-white situation. 2nd edition 1981, 613pp.

ÉLITE, THE (Barbara Cole) £11.75. The exciting story of the Rhodesian Special Air Service and its campaign against terrorism. 1984, 449pp.

FACING THE ABYSS (A.K. Chesterton) £1.00. A graphic portrayal of the decay of our political and social life by one of the outstanding figures of post-war British Nationalism. 1976, 118pp.

FORCED WAR, THE (David L. Hoggan) £21.00. Described by Harry Elmer Barnes as "...the first thorough study of responsibility for the causes of the Second World War...the definitive revisionist work on the subject." 1989, 732pp.

FRAUDULENT GOSPEL, THE (Bernard Smith) £2.95. The third edition of a devastating exposé of the World Council of Churches and its support for communism and terrorism. 1991, 168pp.

FRENCH REVOLUTION, THE (Nesta Webster) £6.00. A much needed reprint of the counter-revolutionary classic that exposed the plotting behind the first great revolutionary bloodbath of modern history. 1919 (rep. 1988), xiv, 519pp.

FROM ROME TO MAASTRICHT (Brian Burkitt, Mark Baimbridge and Stephen Reed) £1.50. A reappraisal of Britain's membership of the European Community — from the Campaign for an Independent Britain. 1992, 69pp.

GLOBAL MANIPULATORS, THE (Robert Eringer) £2.50. While the author repudiates any conspiratorial view of world events, he still provides a comprehensive exposure of the organisation and influence of the Bilderberg Group and the Trilateral Commission. 1980, 95pp.

GLOBAL TYRANNY... STEP BY STEP (William F. Jasper) £12.50. How the UN is being developed as an omnipotent global government, suppressing national identities and human rights. The author is senior editor of *The New American* and a John Birch Society officer. 1992 xvii, 350pp.

GRAND DESIGN, THE (Douglas Reed) £2.25. A behind-the-scenes look at modern world history. 1977, 45pp.

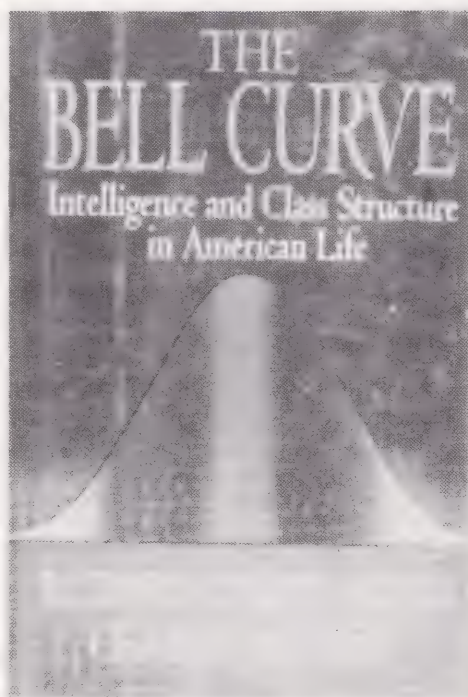
GREAT HOLOCAUST TRIAL, THE (Michael A. Hoffmann II) £4.00. Very comprehensive and well-written report on the infamous trial of Ernst Zundel and freedom of speech and inquiry in Canada. 1985, 95pp.

HIDDEN MENACE TO WORLD PEACE (James Gibb Stuart) £10.00. This latest work by a well-known advocate of monetary reform deals also with secret politics, media censorship and the movement towards a 'new world order'. 1993, 233pp.

HITLER'S WAR (David Irving) £25.00. A revised and abridged version of *The War Path: Hitler's Germany 1933-39 and Hitler's War* (1977 ed.). 1991, VI, 857pp.

Contd. overleaf

BNP BEST-SELLER



The big book of the moment, this has had enormous media publicity.

HOAX OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY, THE (Prof. A.R. Butz) £5.95. A scientist applies clinical methods to an investigation of the 'Holocaust' and dissects a number of popular myths. 2nd ed. 1977, 315pp.

HOLOCAUST DENIAL: NEW NAZI LIE OR NEW INQUISITION? (Alexander Baron) £8.50. An independent libertarian researcher defends the rights of holocaust revisionists and exposes the lies of the individuals and organisations seeking to suppress free enquiry on the subject. Packed with facts and quotations. 1994, 179pp.

IMPERIUM (Ulrich Varange) £15.00. One of the most important nationalist philosophical books of the post-war period. The author, whose real name was Francis Parker Yockey, rejects Marx, Freud and other 'culture distorters' and demolishes the whole ideology of 'liberalism.' Originally published 1948, 625pp.

I.Q. AND RACIAL DIFFERENCES (Prof. Henry Garrett) £1.20. Clear and concise summary of the evidence of racial differences in intelligence and their significance in education. 1980, 57pp.

IS THE DIARY OF ANNE FRANK GENUINE? (Robert Faurisson) £2.75. Reprinted from *The Journal of Historical Review*, this is a critical commentary on an emotive historical document. 1982, 62pp.

IS THERE INTELLIGENT LIFE ON EARTH? (Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £4.00. An entertaining survey of modern fallacies and their charlatan promoters. 1983, 94pp.

LEMMING FOLK, THE (James Gibb Stuart) £7.95. A witty and factual examination of current attitudes and intellectual fashions that are threatening our future. 1980, 246pp.

LEUCHTER REPORT, THE (Fred A. Leuchter) £5.00. The evidence on 'gas chambers' by an American engineer that rocked the Zundel trial. Leuchter effectively testified that such installations could not have existed in German occupied Europe before or during 1939-45. 1988, 66pp.

LIARS OUGHT TO HAVE GOOD MEMORIES (Alexander Baron) £4.99. An exposure of the lies and crimes of the *Searchlight* 'mole' Ray Hill and a demolition of his ridiculous book *The Other Face of Terror*. 1994, 128pp.

MAMMON VERSUS GOD (Dr. Kitty Little) £1.00. Describes how financial interests are promoting the destruction of nationhood. 1993, 30pp.

MATTER OF LIFE OR DEBT, A (Eric de Mare) £4.75. A distinguished architectural historian examines the flaws in our financial and banking system and offers a remedy based on the ideas of C.H. Douglas. 1983, 140pp.

MERRIE ENGLAND, 2000 (Colin Jordan) £1.00. A fictional portrayal of life at the start of the coming century, with white people under the lash of the racial 'harmonisers'. 1993, 39pp.

MIGHT OF THE WEST, THE (Laurence R. Brown) £12.00. An American engineer-scholar gives a new interpretation of the history of western civilisation, showing the importance of the mediaeval contribution to philosophy and science, and showing that the decline of the West is not historically inevitable, as some would teach us. 1963, vii, 562pp.

MONEY BOMB, THE (James Gibb Stuart) £4.25. Discusses the failure of our debt-based financial system and describes its role in creating inflation. 1983, 158pp.

NAKED CAPITALIST, THE (W. Cleon Skousen) £4.80. A study of the political power and ambitions of America's and the world's financial capitalists and of their link-up with communism. 1970, 144pp.

NAMELESS WAR, THE (Capt. A.H.M. Ramsay) £6.50. An outline of the secret history of the events leading up to the Second World War, including information on previous upheavals. The author had the honour of being imprisoned without trial for four years during World War II, despite his status as a member of parliament. Originally published 1952, 128pp.

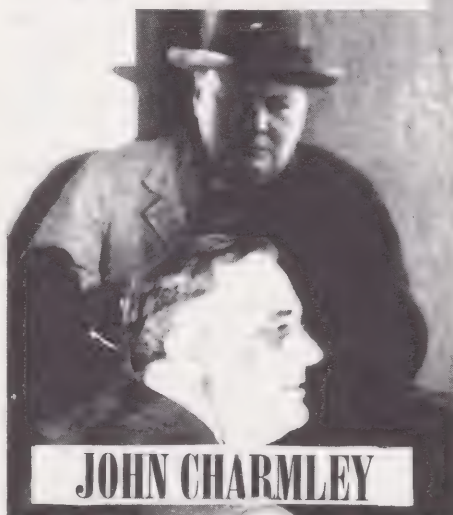
NATIONAL SUICIDE: MILITARY AID TO THE SOVIET UNION (Anthony Sutton) £6.80. Shows quite conclusively that Soviet military technology is a creation of American aid. Exposes the myth of American 'anti-communism'. 1973, 83pp.

★ **NATURAL LAW OF RACE RELATIONS** (Laszlo F. Thomay) £7.50. An examination of racial tensions in a number of areas, showing that they are based not on hate or bigotry but on natural, universal tendencies. 1993, 145pp.

NEW UNHAPPY LORDS, THE (A.K. Chesterton) £6.00 hardback. An exposure of the financial power that seeks to drag mankind into a global police state. 1972, 288pp.

CHURCHILL'S GRAND ALLIANCE

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN SPECIAL RELATIONSHIP 1940-57



The new book by Charmley that cruelly exposes Churchill's naivety concerning national relationships and power politics.

POPULISM AND ELITISM (Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £4.00. A study of the purpose and function of political power and the elements which wield it in the present century. 1982, 101pp.

RACE (J.R. Baker) £25.00 hardback. The author, a professional zoologist for 50 years, provides an objective and scholarly account of what race means and how the concept has affected human thinking. A specialist book, but one of great importance. 1974, 625pp.

RACE, INTELLIGENCE AND EDUCATION 50p. Produced by a group of nationalist teachers in reply to an NUT race-mixing booklet. Packed with facts and cogent argument. 1979, 20 A4 pages.

RACE AND POLITICS (H.B. Isherwood) 50p. Shows that a sense of racial identity is an essential element of nationhood. 1974, 36pp.

RACE AND REALITY (Carlton Putnam) £4.00. A companion volume and supplement to *Race and Reason*, showing how the truth about the race issue has been suppressed by interested parties. 1967 (rep. 1977), 192pp.

RACE AND REASON (Carlton Putnam) £4.00. A plain, unemotional account of the race issue that has been an invaluable contribution to the debate ever since it was first published. 1961 (rep. 1977), 125pp.

★ **RECONSTRUCTION TRILOGY, THE** (Thomas Dixon) £12.00. A reprint of *The Leopards spots*, *The klansman* and *The Traitor*, three great novels dealing with the 'Reconstruction' of the American South after the Civil War as seen from the Southern Whites' point of view. Dixon's novels inspired the epic D.W. Griffith film *Birth of a Nation*, the race mixers' least favourite picture. 1902-1907, rep. 1994, xx, 550pp.

RELIGION AND THE RACIAL CONTROVERSY (H.B. Isherwood) 50p. Shows that racial integration is not ordained by Christianity but that the reverse is true. 1970, 16pp.

★ **SEARCHLIGHT ON A SEARCHLIAR** (Alexander Baron) £2.99. A detailed, factual and annotated destruction of the pretensions of Gerry Gable, self-styled 'anti-fascist' researcher and editor of *Searchlight* magazine. Shortly after this exposure of Gable's lies, the author was assaulted at his home by a group of thugs. 1993, 53pp.

★ **SECRET SOCIETIES AND SUBVERSIVE MOVEMENTS** (Nesta Webster) £14.00. A standard authority on the most important secret societies undermining civilisation and Christianity in the 200 years up to the 1920s. 1924, rep. 1994, 419pp.

SELF-DETERMINATION? THE QUESTION ULSTER MUST ANSWER (Richard Cameron) £5.99. The author's solution of self-determination for Ulster under the Crown may be contentious, but the book makes plain the neglect and mismanagement to which the province has been subjected by direct rule. 1992,

192pp.

SEXUAL DEAD-END, THE (Stephen Green) £9.95. A factual and scientific description of the threat to personal and social health posed by homosexuality, with an account of the rise of the 'Gay Liberation' movements and 'Gay' activism. This book is not sensationalist but nor is it for the squeamish or easily shocked. 1992, 482pp.

SOME TO MECCA TURN TO PRAY (Mervyn Hiskett) £12.95. An examination of Islamic values and tradition with important sections on the relations between Moslems and host societies and Islam and Zionism. 1991, 357pp.

SPEARHEAD BINDER (£7.60). Made to hold 12 copies of *Spearhead* magazine.

STALIN'S WAR (Ernst Topich) £13.00. A revisionist view of the origins of World War II by an Austrian professor of philosophy. 1987, 152pp.

STATE SECRETS (Count. Leon de Poncins) £3.50. A study of some little known state documents that throw much light on recent history. 1975, 191pp.

STRUGGLE FOR WORLD POWER, THE (George Knappfer) £6.20. The fourth edition of a work by a distinguished Russian author dealing with the communist and financial conspiracies and showing the link between the two. 1986, 240pp.

SURVIVAL OF BRITAIN, THE (Bryan B. Monahan) £7.80. A series of articles from the *Social Creditor* dealing with political and economic threats to Britain's survival and offering solutions to the problem of inflation. 1971, viii, 124pp.

THOUGHT CRIMES: THE KEEGSTRA CASE (Doug Christie) £2.40. The text of Doug Christie's courtroom defence of the persecuted Canadian schoolteacher Jim Keegstra. 1986, 34pp.

TOO BRIGHT THE VISION? (Arthur Lewis) £7.99. The reminiscences of a valiant clergyman who upheld the causes of Christianity and civilised rule in Rhodesia. Despite being born in the UK, the author had the honour of being barred from this country by the Wilson régime. 1992, viii, 279pp.

TORPEDO RUNNING £5.00. An illustrated magazine-sized survey of the writing career of historian David Irving. xii, 14pp.

★ **TRAP, THE** (Sir James Goldsmith) £7.99. A well-known businessman defends the concept of the nation state and points out the perils of free trade. 1994, 216pp.

★ **TREASON AT MAASTRICHT** (Rodney Atkinson & Norris McWhirter) £3.50. A complete and detailed exposure of the illegal and unconstitutional action of the Government in signing the Treaty of Maastricht. 1994 123pp.

USES OF RELIGION, THE (Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £1.00. Examines the value of religion as a socially cohesive force. 1982, 36pp.

VENTILATIONS (Wilmot Robertson) £4.50. The sequel to the same author's widely acclaimed *The Dispossessed Majority*. Revised edition 1982, 113pp.

WALL STREET AND THE BOLSHEVIK REVOLUTION (Anthony C. Sutton) £6.80. The links between Wall Street finance and the Russian Revolution are proved beyond all question by an established scholar. 1974, 228pp.

WALL STREET AND THE RISE OF HITLER (Anthony C. Sutton) £6.80. A book that has aroused considerable controversy by its suggestion that Hitler had big financial backing from Wall Street. Read what he says and decide for yourself. 1976, 220pp.

WAR LORDS OF WASHINGTON (Curtis B. Dall) £2.60. In an interview with Anthony J. Hilder, Roosevelt's son-in-law exposes FDR's responsibility for Pearl Harbour. n.d., 45pp.

WEALTH, VIRTUAL WEALTH AND DEBT (Frederick Soddy) £10.00. The author, a Nobel prize-winner in chemistry, points the way to a satisfactory and beneficial financial system. A long-established classic. 1926 (Rep. 1983), 320pp.

★ **YESTERDAY & TOMORROW** £4.50. A collection of articles on 'The Tradition of National Revolution.' Featured authors include Belloc, Chesterton, Fr. Fahey and Corneliu Codreanu. 1994, 80pp.

ZIONIST CONNECTION, THE (Alfred M. Lilienthal) £13.00. The second edition of a sensational exposure by a non-Zionist Jew of Zionist power politics. 1982, 904pp.

ZIONIST FACTOR, THE (Ivor Benson) £10.40. New and much improved edition of a book first published in 1986. A study of the Jewish presence in 20th century history, covering such events as the Bolshevik Revolution, the creation of Israel, the fall of Rhodesia and the relationship between communism and capitalism. 1992, iii, 205pp.

PUBLICITY MATERIAL

Except where otherwise stated, the items listed below should be ordered from PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW.

A New Way Forward

A summary of the main political objectives of the British National Party. 79p post-free.

Fight Back!

British National Party manifesto for the recent 1992 election. Policies are exactly as outlined in *A New Way Forward* (above) but with different title, cover design and introduction. 79p post-free.

Where We Stand

A new, abridged and bang up-to-date statement of BNP policies. Standard information brochure sent to enquirers. 29p post-free.

No to Maastricht! No to Europe!

Brand-new booklet outlining the British National Party case against the EC and in particular against the Maastricht Treaty. Produced out of collaboration between BNP Devon Branch and party headquarters. 59p post-free.

The Enemy Within

This, the latest BNP booklet, is about the role of the BBC as a weapon of mass brainwashing. The booklet comprises the text of an official complaint by the party to the Broadcasting Complaints Commission following the odious *Public Eye* programme shown in January 1993. Although the complaint is about one specific TV programme, its general drift could be said to apply to a wide range of anti-nationalist propaganda on TV and radio. 44p post-free.

BNP Activists' Handbook

This is the publication that so many have been waiting for. The handbook is a comprehensive instruction course in all the essential techniques needed in promoting and building the British National Party at local branch level, starting from scratch when the activist is entirely alone. This booklet is a mine of information that all activists, old and new, will find valuable in the quest to make their activities more efficient and effective. It is a 'must' for everyone who wants to be more than just an armchair nationalist. The Handbook is illustrated and runs to 71 pages. £1.86 post-free.

BNP Propaganda handbook

Spreading the Word is a new handbook on propaganda that has just been produced by the British National Party to supplement its *Activists' Handbook*. Illustrated, *Spreading the Word* runs to 60 pages and contains five sections:- (1) General Principles of Propaganda; (2) Recruitment; (3) Canvassing for Elections; (4) Speaking to the Media; and (5) Speaking from the platform and presentation of Party meetings. Special attention is also given to dealing with enemy smears — valuable for this alone. £1.86 post-free.

BNP Badges

British National Party badges with logo in red, white and blue. £1.50 post-free.

Union Jack lapel badges

£1.50 each post-free. £1.30 each post-free for 10 or more.

BNP Key Rings

Key rings with attachment bearing BNP logo in red, white and blue. £1.75 post-free.

BNP Cloth Logo

BNP logo in cloth, also in red, white and blue. Ideal for sewing onto anoraks, etc. £1.50 post-free.

BNP Leaflets

Defend Rights for Whites! New leaflet rallying white people to defend their heritage and oppose multi-racialism. The leaflet looks at the effect of multi-racialism on Law and Order, Housing, Health Care, Employment, Education and Social Welfare. It also deals with the treasonable role of the mass media in promoting multi-racial Britain. This leaflet is larger than the standard BNP product. Text and illustrations cover two sides of an A4 format, which is to be folded into three panels each side. £10.00 per 1,000, with postage charges of £5.25 per 1,000.

Race Attacks: the truth. This is a new leaflet focusing on the recent brutal murder by Asians of a young white boy, Richard Everitt, in North London. The leaflet shows how left-wing agitators and the media whip up hysteria when Blacks or Asians are the victims of killings but strangely mute when the murdered person is white.

Make Britain safe! This is the BNP's latest law-and-order leaflet. It focuses on a man in Liverpool savagely beaten up recently just for ticking off some youths who vandalised his car. The leaflet spells out the party's basic anti-crime policies, such as restoration of the death penalty and making prisons much tougher.

Vote British National Party. This leaflet focuses on the BNP election victory in Tower Hamlets in September 1993 and stresses how this has changed the entire face of British politics, saying that now the BNP has shown that it can win elections it has a new credibility and a vote for it undoubtedly counts. The leaflet also gives a brief synopsis of the main policies on which the party will be fighting forthcoming elections. This is recommended as an excellent election 'warm-up' leaflet. It should be used as a supplement to, not a substitute for, the standard personalised candidate's leaflet. The leaflet contains a photograph of BNP Councillor Derek Beackon at his moment of victory.

Join the British National Party. This leaflet is on a similar theme to the above-mentioned 'Vote...' leaflet, dealing likewise with the Tower Hamlets victory. However, it is designed primarily for recruitment purposes rather than for electioneering. It also contains the Derek Beackon victory photograph.

Rebuild Britain NOW! Fairly new leaflet. Deals mostly with measures needed to revive the British economy and restore full employment, but also mentions the effect on British jobs of the coloured invasion.

Join us! Highly successful recruiting leaflet designed for BNP Autumn and Winter 1992 and Spring 1993 recruitment campaigns. Gives brief account of best known BNP policies. A summons to battle!

Immigration: the time to say STOP! Leaflet drawing attention to the still large numbers of immigrants coming into Britain and calling for repatriation.

Violent crime in Britain: the horrifying truth. Deals with muggings, rapes and other violent attacks on defenceless people, giving examples of specific cases. Calls for much tougher treatment of violent criminals.

Hang child murderers! Very powerful leaflet calling for the death penalty for the killers of little children.

Stop unemployment... Ban imports! Up-to-date leaflet dealing with the effect on British jobs of unrestricted imports of goods that can and should be produced in Britain by British workers. Contains photo of pithead scene and is especially suitable for distribution to coal miners threatened with redundancy through planned pit closures.

Stand by Ulster! Leaflet supporting Loyalists in Northern Ireland and listing BNP policies for the province.

Election warm-up leaflet. This leaflet has been prepared specially for areas where the BNP plans to put up candidates for elections, whether parliamentary or local government. It precedes the final leaflet bearing the candidate's name, and is designed for 'warm-up' purposes. Based on the 'Rights for Whites' theme, it is especially valuable for areas where immigration and race are a big issue.

Wake up Scotland! Leaflet specially designed to bring the BNP message to Scotland.

SPREADING THE WORD



British National Party Handbook on PROPAGANDA

NEW BNP PROPAGANDA HANDBOOK

The latest weapon in the BNP's armoury to win arguments, win converts, recruits and voter intent and persuade people that the BNP is a good party to support — crucial if the party is to progress (See this page).

Defend Britain's Fishermen! Attacks the betrayal of the fishing industry. Especially suitable for giving out in fishing areas.

Why Britain detests the Tories Aimed especially at disillusioned Tory voters, listing the failures of the Major government.

These leaflets cost £4.50 per 1,000, with postage charges of £4.70 for 1,000 and £5.25 for 2,000.

BNP Recordings

Rally '94. Video-recording of the latest BNP Annual Rally, staged near London on November 5th 1994. Hear and see speeches by David Bruce, Richard Edmonds, Gunther Deckert, Claude Cornilleau, Michael Newland and John Tyndall.

Rally '93. Video-recording of the BNP Annual Rally, staged just outside London on November 6th 1993. Hear and see speeches by John Morse, David Bruce, Kirk Lyons, Claude Cornilleau and John Tyndall.

Rally '92. Video-recording of BNP Annual Rally in London on October 24th 1992. Hear and see speeches by Syd Carthew, John Peacock, Ken Henderson, Claude Cornilleau, David Bruce, Sam Dickson, Richard Edmonds and John Tyndall.

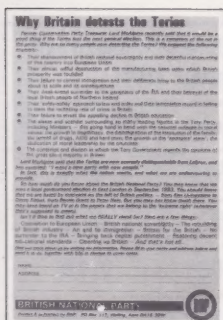
Rally '91. Video-recording of BNP Annual Rally in London on October 12th 1991. Hear and see speeches by Steve Tyler, Scott McLean, Ken Henderson, Eddy Butler, Tony Wells, Dr. Donald Clarke, Richard Edmonds and John Tyndall.

Rally '90. Video-recording of BNP Annual Rally in London on October 13th 1990. Hear and see speeches by David Bruce, Steve Cartwright, John Peacock, Karl Philipp, Tony Lecomber, Steve Smith, Richard Edmonds and John Tyndall.

Rally '89. Video-recording of BNP Annual Rally in London on October 14th 1989. Hear and see speeches by Mark Wilson, John Peacock, Gus McLeod, Tony Morgan, David Bruce, Harry Mullin, Richard Edmonds and John Tyndall.

Rally '87. Video-recording of BNP Annual Rally in London on October 31st 1987. Hear and see speeches by Ronald Rickcord, Ian Sloan, Gus McLeod, Dr. Peter Peel, Richard Edmonds, Stanley Clayton-Garnett, David Bruce and John Tyndall.

Videos cost £13.00 plus 98p p&p.



LATEST LEAFLETS

See this page

BNP now on Internet!

The British National Party has now established itself on the Internet, the international computer network, with a site at: <http://ngwwmall.com/frontier/bnp/>. A second site is in the testing stage. The sites carry a condensed version of *British Nationalist*, the party's newspaper and general information on the party and its Book Service. It will shortly also carry selected articles from *Spearhead*.

It is no exaggeration to say that the Internet is the most significant development for politics since the invention of television. TV has allowed a succession of treacherous British Governments and their allies to invade the country's homes with massive anti-British brainwashing campaigns — with virtually no right of reply for anyone who opposes the destruction of Britain.

In the United States, the constitution allows patriots to operate pro-white radio stations like *American Dissident Voices*. In Britain the Government has a complete stranglehold on access to TV and radio.

Access to the Internet will soon be available in every library, school and university — as well as millions of homes.

BNP News Service at:
<http://ngwwmall.com/frontier/bnp/>

The number of people in Britain who are connected with the service from their homes is growing at a rate of several thousand a week. With the basic cost of using the service at about £2 a week plus local 'phone charges, within a year or two the number will run into millions. Everyone who is connected, or has access to the Internet at a library, will be able to read *British Nationalist*, *Spearhead* and other BNP messages. This applies to people not only in Britain but all over the world.

There are thousands of companies worldwide that are already selling space to anyone who wants to put out their political or other ideas to be viewed by Internet users. Space can be bought instantly from any company in any country for a pound or two a week. Since anything placed on any Internet computer anywhere in the world is distributed to all the others, it makes no difference whatsoever whether one buys space from a British, US or any other company.

Patriots in the USA have pioneered the use of the Internet to put over news, articles and letters from beleaguered Whites. Media censorship is completely by-passed. So why

scrape around trying to get tiny quotes into the national news media, within articles and programmes of unbelievable bias,

when one can put one's case at leisure to a world audience through the Internet?

The BNP's Internet site is called the *British National Party News Service*. The content will be gradually developed to reflect the different medium which a television screen provides by comparison with a printed newspaper or magazine. Everything can be read on the screen immediately, and saved for later viewing or printing out.

It is also intended soon to advertise the BNP Book Service's booklist on the Internet. Get on line for the BNP and patriotic opinion from around the world!

PLEASE NOTE THESE CHANGES!

Will all readers please note that certain changes have recently been made which affect the way in which *Spearhead*, the British National Party and the BNP Book Service should be contacted. Henceforth all correspondence should be sent to c/o PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW. Would everyone also note that the old public telephone number has now been discontinued and is to be replaced by the following number: 0374 454893.

HANWORTH BY-ELECTION REPORT

LATE in August, just too late to go in last months *Spearhead*, the British National Party contested a small by-election in the Hanworth ward of Hounslow, West London. The result in the event was not the best the party has achieved in Hounslow with just 4.4 per cent of the votes cast.

Nevertheless, the vote is important for several reasons. It establishes West London as an area that the BNP will consistently fight elections as and when they come up in the same manner of East London branches. Only in this way can the party build its name as a campaigning party among the local electorate — just as was done in Tower Hamlets and where the party now does so well. Secondly, the party demonstrated that it will not be intimidated by violent left wing opposition.

The party took its message to this mostly white ward and pointed out the dangers of immigration only too evident in nearby Southall and Hounslow. Disgracefully, the left-wing union, UNISON drafted in scores of its members into the area to join in the criminal antics of the self-styled and so-called Anti-Nazi League (ANAL) in putting out a leaflet telling voters not to vote BNP.

On the Saturday before polling day, Hounslow BNP held a paper sale in Feltham not too far distant from the ward when the cowards known as Anti-Fascist Action (AFA) turned up, and far outnumbering the BNP men (30 against 6), launched an attack. AFA must have had their silly hopes of fame dashed when the BNP men stood their ground, fought back and then with another six reinforcements from

nearby, sent the reds running down the road.

The supplementary good news to this is that two of the reds were arrested by the police for possession of offensive weapons. A 37 year-old woman mental health worker and a 21 year-old student were both charged. One for a knife, the other an iron bar.

There was more red-inspired trouble on the night of the count when 150 ANAL student dregs turned up to lay siege to the Hounslow Civic Centre where the count was taking place. Seeing just 50 supporters of the candidate, Warren Glass, they started throwing missiles. They got a rude shock when, as five days before, the reds were again put to flight while the police stood by and applauded.

Especially pleasing was the way in which the BNP's candidate, Warren Glass, was able to put the party's point of view over to the press. The *Middlesex Chronical* read: 'Defeated BNP candidate, Warren Glass has defended the actions of his supporters at Thursday's by-election by claiming they acted in self defence. The father of three from Heston has blamed Anti-Nazi League protestors for the trouble which erupted outside the Civic Centre in Lampton Road.'

Mr. Glass said: "The week before they sent a heavy mob to smash us off the streets. They agitated us and have tried to pretend they are the innocent party."

"I have spoken to a lot of people about what happened and some have said they were hit by missiles and had

to protect themselves."

"I do not agree with violence personally, but sometimes you have no other course of action to take when you are being attacked."

Despite polling only four per cent of the vote, Mr Glass was bullish about his party's showing. He added: "Our main task is to build up support which I think we are doing. We will see what happens in the future and take it as it comes."

Later, when asked about the Labour victory, Mr. Glass said, "We have got another traitor running the council who will put Asians first. We put it quite clearly and honestly where we are standing — we are putting the British people first."

Spearhead takes this opportunity to congratulate Warren and his helpers both for putting his points over so well and for taking the party's message to the people. Well done!

Hanworth ward by-election, London Borough of Hounslow 31st August 1995

Party Name	Vote	Percentage
Labour	1315	49%
Liberal Democrats	993	37%
Conservative	208	7.7%
British National Party	119	4.4%
Green Party	46	1.7%

British National Party ANNUAL RALLY

11th November 1995

Readers should know by now that the British National Party's Annual Rally is scheduled to be held on Saturday, the 11th November, in the afternoon. For security reasons, we are not announcing the venue here, only to say that it will be somewhere in or near the London area.

Will all those wishing to attend please note this fact carefully. This year and until further notice, there will be no publicly advertised assembly point for those wishing to come to the rally. All those attending are advised to ensure well beforehand to link up with regional travelling groups, which will be proceeding to the rally in parties that will meet up with rally stewards at assembly points that will be disclosed at the very last minute only to leaders of these regional groups. This is in order to minimise the possibility of disruption of the rally by political opponents.

Those aware of how to get in touch with their local organisers should do so immediately in order to be sure that they will be advised of regional assembly points for travelling. Those not aware should telephone the new BNP open line (0374 454893) for information. If the 'phone is not answered when they ring, they should leave their personal details, including addresses and 'phone numbers (if any), and they will be contacted in due course by representatives from their regions.

We strongly urge all those concerned to begin making these arrangements *now* in order to avoid last-minute rushes which could impair the efficiency with which the rally is organised.

LATE DISPATCH LAST MONTH

We take this opportunity to apologise to our subscribers for the fact that their copies of last month's issue were posted later than usual. This was due to a reorganisation of our addressing and labelling system which required, first, the locating and purchase of some new computer software and, second, a little time and tuition to enable us to operate it competently. This has now been accomplished, and in future the system should be more efficient than ever.

Your understanding is appreciated.

EMERGENCY APPEAL: TARGET NOW £10,664.00

Last month, contributions to the special emergency appeal launched in April by the British National Party came to £1,235.00. This leaves £10,664.00 still to be raised. One very large donation has made up the main portion of the money raised. The donor has asked for no personal acknowledgement to be sent to him. We therefore take this opportunity to extend our heartiest thanks to him by way of this report.

The party would like to thank all those others who have sent in contributions to the appeal. There is still, however, a long way to go. For the future, all those sending in money should address it to: BNP General Fund and post it to: c/o PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW. We draw every-one's attention to the rule that receipts are sent only for donations of £10.00 or over unless specifically requested, in which case an SAE would be appreciated.

Buy BRITISH NATIONALIST in bulk

British Nationalist retails at 30p. Supplies in bulk are available at the following rates (standing orders welcome):-

10 copies	£2.80	+ 98p post
25 copies	£6.60	+ £3.30 post
50 copies	£12.00	+ £4.70 post
100 copies	£21.00	+ £5.25 post
150 copies	£30.00	+ £6.10 post
200 copies	£36.00	+ £7.10 post
300 copies	£50.40	+ £8.40 post
400 copies	£66.00	+ £8.40 post
500 copies	£78.00	by roadline

Cheques/POs to *British Nationalist*, c/o PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW. Please keep orders, enquiries and payments to BN entirely separate from all other correspondence and remittances so as to avoid confusion and delay.

How to obtain *Spearhead*

Spearhead is available from our office to those who wish to obtain copies for themselves every month and to those who wish to obtain copies for redistribution. Those wanting copies for themselves each month are recommended to take out a subscription by filling in the form below and sending it to us with the applicable sum.

NAME.....
ADDRESS.....

The following rates are for 12 issues (please tick box where applicable):-

British Isles: £16.25 ☐ Overseas surface mail: £18.35 ☐ Unsealed air mail Europe: £19.30 ☐
Unsealed air mail Middle East, Africa, N & S America: £25.70 ☐ Unsealed air mail Australasia, Far East: £27.30 ☐

PLEASE NOTE: These overseas rates apply if remittance is in pounds sterling. If remittance is in any other currency, an additional charge of £4.50 is required in the case of cheques and money orders and £2.50 in the case of banknotes, these paying for banker's commission and charges.

Discounts for bulk purchases can be obtained as follows:-

10-19 copies: 80p each; 20-49 copies: 72p each; 50-99 copies: 60p each; 100-199 copies: 50p each; 200-499 copies: 43p each; 500 copies or over: 40p each (For advice on postal rates please contact our office).

All cheques and postal or money orders should be made out to *Spearhead* and sent to *Spearhead* c/o PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW. Please do not include a payment for *Spearhead* in a remittance which includes payment for other items.

Contact your local party unit!

THE BRITISH NATIONAL PARTY is organised into active units extending over most of the United Kingdom. Here we give a list of the main units.

ISLINGTON & CAMDEN

BM Box 3958, London WC1N 3XX

TOWER HAMLETS & NEWHAM

PO Box 300, Emma Street,
Hackney, London E2 7BZ

HILLINGDON

c/o PO Box 328, Hounslow,
Middlesex TW5 0XF

HOUNSLOW

PO Box 328, Hounslow,
Middlesex TW5 0XF

RICHMOND-UPON-THAMES

PO Box 94, Teddington,
Middlesex TW11 9EY

HAMMERSMITH & FULHAM

c/o BM Box 1245, London WC1N 3XX

SURREY, CROYDON & MERTON

PO Box 301, Carshalton,
Surrey SM5 4QW

SOUTH EAST LONDON

c/o PO Box 117, Welling, Kent
DA16 3DW

GREENWICH

Telephone line:- 0181-856-5484

EPPING FOREST

c/o PO Box 117, Welling, Kent
DA16 3DW

WEST KENT

PO Box 48, Tonbridge TN11 9JF

EAST KENT

PO Box 8, Ashford TN23 2EL

WEST HERTS.

BM Box 1245, London WC1N 3XX

MILTON KEYNES

PO Box 811, Bradwell Common,
Milton Keynes, Bucks. MK13 8YZ

BEDFORD

PO Box 174, Kempston,
Bedford MK42 8EQ

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

PO Box 817, Waterbeach,
Cambridge CB5 9JR

BERKSHIRE & NORTH HANTS.

BCM Box 4110, London WC1N 3XX

DEVON

PO Box 160, Exeter-EX1 3YY

BRISTOL, AVON & SOMERSET

c/o PO Box 160, Exeter EX1 3YY

CARDIFF

PO Box 632, Cardiff CF2 1UU

COVENTRY & WARWICKSHIRE

c/o BM Box 1245, London WC1N 3XX

BIRMINGHAM

PO Box 771, Great Barr,
Birmingham B44 9LZ

WORCESTER

PO Box 229, Worcester WR2 4SU

STOURBRIDGE

c/o PO Box 229, Worcester WR2 4SU

CANNOCK

PO Box 3, Cannock WS11 2AF

STOKE-ON-TRENT

PO Box 312, Hanley, Staffs. ST1 0SG

LEICESTER

PO Box 148, Leicester LE3 2YD

NOTTINGHAM

PO Box 2, Carlton, Nottingham NG4 3EQ

MANSFIELD & ASHFIELD

PO Box 20, Mansfield, Notts. NG19 6HP

CHESTERFIELD

PO Box 174, Chesterfield,
Derbyshire S40 1FP

The BNP also has units in Staines, Redbridge, Newham, Barking & Dagenham, Havering, Thurrock, Southend-on-Sea, Isle of Sheppey, Woking, Southampton, Reading, Gloucestershire, Bristol & Bath, Bournemouth, Stevenage, Enfield & East Herts., Coventry, Grantham, Derby, Ilkeston, Scunthorpe, North Wales, Port Talbot, Barry, Tonypany, Ebbw Vale, Bolton & Bury, Ashton-under-Lyme, Batley, York, Skipton, Tees-side, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Falkirk, Fife, Cumbernauld, Airdrie, Clydebank, Greenock, Dumbarton, Lanarkshire, Ayr, Cumnock (Ayrshire) and Highlands & Islands. If you want to make contact with any of these units, or start a new unit, please write to BNP Head Office c/o PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW.

LINCOLN

PO Box 57, Lincoln LN5 7RQ

WARRINGTON

c/o PO Box 16, Salford M6 7PT

MANCHESTER & SALFORD

PO Box 16, Salford M6 7PT

ROCHDALE

PO Box 118, Rochdale,
Lancs. OL16 1AH

OLDHAM

PO Box 10, Oldham, Lancs. OL8 2WW

BLACKBURN

c/o PO Box 15, Todmorden, Lancs.
OL14 7NQ

TODMORDEN

PO Box 15, Todmorden, Lancs. OL14 7NQ

BLACKPOOL

PO Box 53, South Shore,
Blackpool FY4 1FS

LEEDS

PO Box BR10, Bramley, Leeds 13

BRADFORD

PO Box 565, Bradford BD10 0YZ

DEWSBURY

PO Box 32, Dewsbury WF12 0YU

HULL

PO Box 953, Hull HU3 1YJ

TYNE & WEAR

PO Box 25, Sunderland SR3 1YZ

EDINBURGH

PO Box 719, Edinburgh EH4 2SR

MIDLOTHIAN

PO Box 14, Dalkeith EH22 5DL

WEST LOTHIAN

PO Box 50, Livingston EH54 8JJ

TAYSIDE

PO Box 210, Dundee DD1 9EP

DUMBARTON

c/o PO Box 85, Glasgow G51 2DS

GLASGOW

PO Box 85, Glasgow G51 2DS

JERSEY

c/o PO Box 160, Exeter,
Devon EX1 3YY

Find out about the British National Party

Send 50p for information pack to:-

The Secretary
c/o P.O. BOX 117
WELLING
KENT DA16 3DW
'PHONE 0374-454893

Name.....

Address.....

I enclose.....